The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO, THURSDAY OCTOBER 13, 1898. XXXVII—NO. 33

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

ATTORNEYS.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, Notary Public, Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor over Rudolph's jewelry store. South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties

BANKS

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

HARDWARE.

A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corn & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of Superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

JEWELERS.

F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store, 24 East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN dealer in Watches, Clocks Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No, 5 South Erie street.

B & B

We Want.....
Every Woman

who reads this to send for samples all wool neat dark broken check and novelty mixed Dress Goods—40 inches wide—25c yard—a dozen styles—see if you can match this, style, width, quality, under 40 cents a yard—best medium priced, good, useful Dress Goods we've ever offered

Choice Silks
and
Dress Goods

a feature—at prices that will interest your pocketbook

Large assortments—probably the largest—shown. 15,000 square feet of floor space taken up with retail silk and Dress Goods departments alone.

Determined to do greater business than ever before—by making it pay you to buy here In your own interest, let goods and prices prove it. See what fine dressy Dress Goods

65 and 85c yard

will buy—200 styles

Large lines choice Dress Goods 35c, 50c, $1.00 to finest imported fancies

Handsome Broche Silks—nobby waist styles— 50 and 65c a yard.

Royal assortments rich novelty silks 75c and $1.00 that will show saving, for a waist or gown, of importance.

Samples cost you nothing.

Hundred styles Ladies' new Jackets, $5 00 to $125.00. Ten different styles at $12.50—black, colors and tan—silk and satin lined. Style, cut and finish the equal of any fifteen dollar coats.

BOGGS & BUHL,

DEPARTMENT X.

ALLEGHENY PA.

Times for Holding Circuit Court, A. D. 1899

STATE OF OHIO,
FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT }

It is ordered that the terms of the Circuit Court of the several Counties in said Circuit for the year 1899 be fixed as follows to-wit:

Fairfield County on the 3d day of January and the 5th day of September.
Richland County on the 10th day of January and the 2th day of September
Wayne County on the 31st day of January and the 20th day of September.
Stark County on the 14th day of February and the 26th day of September.
Knox County on the 7th day of March and the 3d day of October.
Licking County on the 14th day of March and the 10th day of October.
Muskingum County on the 11th day of April and the 17th day of October.
Morgan County on the 18th day of April and the 21st day of November.
Perry County on the 25th day of April and the 24th day of October.
Ashland County on the 2d day of May and the 8th day of November.
Coshocton County on the 9th day of May and the 14th day of November.
Holmes County on the 16th day of May and the 31st day of October.
Tuscarawas County on the 23d day of May and the 28th day of November.
Morrow County on the 30th day of May and the 5th day of December.
Delaware County on the 6th day of June and the 12th day of December.

Said terms to begin at 9 o'clock a. m. September 20th, 1898.

JOHN J. ADAMS,
SILAS M. DOUGLASS,
MARTIN L. SMYSER,
Judges.

STATE OF OHIO,
FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT, } ss.
STARK COUNTY,

I, Thomas W. Casselman, Clerk of the Circuit Court, Fifth Judicial Circuit, within said County of Stark, certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the written order fixing the time of the commencement of each term of the Circuit Court in each County in said Fifth Judicial Circuit for the year 1899

In witness whereof I hereunto subscribe my name and affix the seal of said Court this 1st day of October, A. D. 1898.

THOMAS W. CASSELMAN,
Clerk.

Old fashions in dress may be revived, but no old-fashioned medicine can replace Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly, Opera block, and Rider & Snyder, 12 East Main street.

THE REPLY OF ALGER.

No Blame Attached to Admiral Sampson.

SHOWS MILES WAS RECOGNIZED.

First Plan to Land Troops Near Havana Abandoned—Presence of Cervera's Fleet Made Santiago Campaign Necessary. Reason of Locating Camps In South.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Secretary Alger, in his reply to the questions of the war investigating commission, gave questions put to him and the answers. It was dated Washington, Oct. 6, saying in part:

1—Plan of campaign proposed immediately after the declaration of war. Was it intended to move at once on Havana, or that the campaign should be postponed until the autumn?

Answer in part—Immediate blockade by the navy of the important ports of Cuba, as directed by the president's proclamation. The holding of troops at points nearest to Cuba to be available in any emergency which might arise, and especially to be ready for prompt assistance in case the operations of the navy should make the use of land forces necessary or desirable.

A plan, early in May, was partially matured to land troops at Mariel, west of Havana, preparatory for a movement upon Havana, if advisable. Owing to danger to health of troops and uncertainty of movements of Spanish troops, it was decided to camp the men in the south, for embarkation in an emergency. Medical authorities also thought this would somewhat acclimate the troops for service in Cuba.

2—When was the Santiago campaign determined upon?

Answer, in part—The Santiago campaign was made necessary by the presence of Admiral Cervera's fleet in Santiago harbor, but had previously been contemplated as one point on the coast for reconnoisance. The immediate destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet was necessary, and to enable the navy to accomplish this, the military force under Major General Shafter, United States volunteers, was directed to move at once on the city and province of Santiago. This movement was hastened by reason of a telegram received from Admiral Sampson on June 7, stating that he had bombarded forts at Santiago June 6, and silenced works quickly, and if 10,000 men were there the city and the fleet could be captured within 48 hours.

(See copies of telegrams herewith attached marked A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H.) After the date of this message the Spanish garrison was largely reinforced. The opinion of Admiral Sampson was doubtless correct at the time. The troops sailed from Tampa on June 14, 1898, with 16,988 officers and men.

3—Why was Tampa selected as the base of operations?

Answer in part—On account of the shipping facilities at that point, and its comparative short distance from Cuba.

4—Why were summer camps organized at Fernandina, Jacksonville and Tampa?

Answer in part—All of the early camps in the south were selected with special regard for the health of the troops and their convenience for prompt movement by rail and water. The camp at Fernandina was organized on the recommendation of the major general commanding the army. The camp at Jacksonville was selected on the recommendation of Major General Lee, United States volunteers, commanding Seventh army corps. (Copy of telegram herewith attached marked I.) A permanent camp was never contemplated at Tampa. Troops were sent there preparatory for embarkation. On the signing of the protocol they were moved to Huntsville.

5—When was the Porto Rico campaign determined upon?

Answer—The Porto Rico campaign had been long under consideration, and the orders to carry it out were issued June 26, 1898. (See copy of letter herewith marked J. to Major General Miles, United States army.)

6—Why were the troops held on transports after embarkation at Tampa and not permitted to sail for several days?

Answer, in part—Troops were held on transports after embarkation at Tampa on account of the advice received from Commodore Remey that "Spanish cruser, second class, and Spanish torpedoboat destroyer seen by Eagle, Nicholas channel, Cuba; destroy convoy." (See copies of telegrams from the navy department herewith, marked K, L, M.)

Then follows copies of telegrams exchanged with Shafter, in one of which General Miles gave the formal order to General Shafter for the move on the forts at Santiago, for the assistance of the naval fleet. Other telegrams in connection with the Santiago campaign and the telegrams to Miles and Shafter regarding the Porto Rico campaign. Lee's telegrams announcing selection of Jacksonville was also given.

SUPPLIES FOR DESTITUTE.

Can Be Landed Free of Duty at Three Cuban Ports.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The war department received the folowing:

"HAVANA, Oct. 10.

George D. Meiklejohn, Assistant Secretary of War:

"The United States can land free of duty supplies for destitute at ports of Bahia Honda, Caibairen and Matanzas.

"WADE, Major General."

Disposal of Nebraska Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Governor Holcomb suggested that the number in each company of the First and Third Nebraska regiments be reduced to the minimum of 87 soldiers, thus allowing a number of discharges from both regiments. The war department agreed, and this will keep both regiments in the service. The First Nebraska is at Manila and the Third, Colonel Bryan's, is at Jacksonville.

AFTER THE STANDARD.

Attorney General Monett In New York to Prove Contempt of Ohio's Courts.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The investigation to attempt to prove to the supreme court of the state of Ohio that the Standard Oil company is in contempt of that court was begun at the New Amsterdam hotel, this city.

Those who are conducting it are the attorney general of the state of Ohio, Frank F. Monett, and Special Commissioner Allen T. Brinsmeade, representing the supreme court of Ohio. They are assisted by E. E. Kinkead of Columbus.

Mr. Kinkead explained the case, saying: "In the case of Attorney General Monett against the Standard Oil Company of Ohio judgment was awarded by the supreme court of Ohio, debarring the company from participating or having connection with the trust. It was held that the famous Standard Oil Company agreement was void. That was in 1892. Immediately afterward the Standard Oil trust called a meeting of the certificate holders, the meeting being held in New York City, March 21, 1892. At that meeting steps were taken to dissolve the trust and liquidating trustees were appointed to wind up its affairs, so the trust maintained. It has been six years since that meeting and all of that time has been taken up in liquidating the trust."

Mr. Kinkead said that the state of Ohio spent much time in trying to get the intention of the trust. Mr. Rockefeller once consented to answer 26 questions, but no more, and the commission is here to get those questions answered by him. Mr. Kinkead claims that the Standard Oil certificates are selling today in the open market higher than they were six years ago, although the company was supposed to have dissolved.

He says that the commission has powers to examine all the books and papers of the trust. He said he expected to have as witnesses besides Mr. Rockefeller, George Rice, an Ohio oil refiner, and Virgil Kline of Cleveland, a member of the company.

INJUNCTION PROCEEDINGS.

American Steel and Wire Company's Suit Against Strike Employes Up In Court.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 12.—The hearing of the injunction proceedings brought by the American Steel and Wire company against its striking employes commenced here before Judge Hammond in the United States circuit court. General Manager Baackes of the company filed an affidavit in which he denied that the American Steel and Wire company was a trust, but said on the contrary that it had active competitors.

The American company, he said, paid wages 10 to 15 per cent higher than its two strongest competitors, and he denied that the company either armed or desired it's men to be armed. The strikers, in their defense, claimed the company was a trust, and therefore, under the laws of the state, had no standina in court.

MADE FALSE AFFIDAVITS.

Two Women Sentenced to Warren County, O., Jail.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 12.—Mary Allen, of Covington, Ky., aged 69, an actress who for some time was leading lady in Joe Jefferson's Rip Van Winkle company, was sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and to be imprisoned in the Warren county (Ohio) jail for three months.

Her sister, Amanda Grierson, was sentenced to serve a year in the same jail. Both were sentenced by Judge Taft, of the United States court. Both were convicted of making false affidavits in the pension claim for Mrs. Grierson, upon which she drew pension as a widow after she had remarried.

FOR KILLING MISSIONARIES.

One Hundred Native Chiefs Arrested In Africa—Some Convicted.

SIERRA LEONE, West coast of Africa, Oct. 12.—One hundred native chiefs have been arrested and are awaiting trial at Free Town for the murder of American and other missionaries at Kwell in May last. A number of the chiefs implicated have already been convicted.

The natives burned the mission house and murdered a number of missionaries, including Mr. and Mrs. Cain and the Misses Archer, Hatfield and Schenck of the United States Brotherhood of Christ.

DIED IN PORTO RICO.

One of the Victims From Pennsylvania and Another From Ohio.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The following dispatch has been received at the war department:

"PONCE, Porto Rico, Oct. 11.

Adjutant General, Washington:

"Deaths Oct. 9 and 10—Private Albert H. McCoy, Company C, Third Illinois, malarial fever; Private John W. Walker, Company A, Fourth Ohio, typhoid; Private Hosea Vincent, Company F, Sixteenth Pennsylvania, typhoid.

"BROOKE, Major General."

Highest Peak In America.

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 12.—The G. H Eldridge geological survey party is declared to have discovered the highest mountain in North America in Alaska, on the right of the Sushitna river. Helght more than 20,000 feet. The mountain was named Bullshae, a word spoken in exclamation by the Indian guide.

BRIEF PITHY PARAGRAPHS.

Jesse James, Jr., has been arrested in Kansas City, suspected of train robbing.

The Masonic lodge of Honolulu issued a letter advising Americans to stay away from Hawaii, as most lines of employment are overcrowded.

The National Christian Endeavor convention is to be held at Detroit from July 5 to 10.

Hon. Warner Miller said at Denver that the Nicaragua canal would be built.

VOLUNTEERS STARVED

Private Harwick of DuBois, Pa., Told Awful Story.

COLONEL GIBSON'S WILL EXPOSE.

Told Governor Hastings He Had a Story to Tell That Would Startle the Country — Soldiers Brought Back From Porto Rico.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The transport Obdam, with troops from Porto Rico, has arrived at quarantine.

Speaking to Governor Hastings, of Pennsylvania, who went down to the Obdam on the steamer Fletcher, Colonel Gibson, of the National Relief Association, said that he had been the means of saving many soldiers from starving.

"Governor," he said, after an exchange of greetings, "I have a story to tell that will startle the country."

As a result of this remark there was a conference between the commissioner and Governor Hastings, after which the governor decided to take off the Pennsylvania soldiers and have them sent to a hotel.

Ralph Harwick of DuBois, Pa., a member of the Pennsylvania volunteers, told a harrowing story of the treatment he and his companions had received while in Porto Rico. "We got there on July 28," he said, "and were landed from the transport Mobile. Many of us had contracted typhoid fever in the military camps in the south. The tropical climate developed the disease. Notwithstanding our weakened condition, the Sixteenth made a good fight when it encountered the Spaniards. The regiment was under fire for over an hour, and at the close of the engagement 13 Spaniards had been killed and 65 wounded.

"We deserved better treatment than got when Porto Rico had been taken. The regulars were well looked after, but the volunteers were starved. When finally the men were forced to succomb to the fever and were sent to the hospitals they were treated most shamefully. Although delirious, we were forced to get out of our cots to watch some poor brave fellow dying.

Some of the men went mad under the strain. Only think of it, delirious men nursing the dying."

Harwick's story was but a sample of the complaints which were recited by the men to Governor Hastings after they had been transferred from the Oodam to the Fletcher.

Besides the members of the Fourth and Sixteenth Pennsylvania volunteers, the Fletcher brought to this city two lieutenants and about a dozen privates of the Third immune regiment, 16 of the Thirteenth United States infantry on furlough and four members of the Fourth Ohio regiment.

James E. Reed, Company K, Sixteenth Pennsylvania, whose home is in Philadelphia, was so sick that he could not be removed from the transport.

Governor Hastings was reluctant to make public his views regarding the treatment the soldiers from his state claimed to have received. But there was some significance in his farewell remark as the Fletcher cast loose from the Obdam. One of the soldiers aboard the transport shouted: For God's sake, Governor, don't leave us."

"I am sorry to do so, my brave fellow, but if I had my way I would take all of you with me."

AMBULANCE CORPS

Being Reorganized at Camp Meade For Work In Cuba.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Pa., Oct. 12.—Chief Surgeon Girard is reorganizing the corps reserve ambulance company preparatory to the movement of the Second corps to Cuba as an army of occupation. The company is being recruited to 400 by Lieutenant Vincent, and as soon as the troops are located in the south Colonel Girard will open a training school for nurses. The Red Cross hospital will be located at Augusta, Ga., when the troops are settled in the south.

Chief Quartermaster Howard is arranging the details for the movement.

REPORTED SIX DEATHS.

General Wood Also Reported 1,005 Cases of Sickness at Santiago.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The following dispatch, in part, has been received from General Wood, commanding at Santiago, dated Oct. 10:

"Oct. 9, fever cases of all kinds, 705; total sickness, 1,005; Oct. 10, fever cases of all kinds, 690; total sickness, 1,090; deaths, 6."

FIGHT AT CAMP WHEELER.

One Soldier Killed and Others Received Fatal Wounds.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Oct. 12.—One of the members of Tenth cavalry was arrested by the provost guard for disorderly conduct and an attempt was made by his comrades to release him at Camp Wheeler. One was shot and the shooting became general.

Three Tenth cavalrymen were wounded, two of them fatally. Corporal McLaughlin, Company L, Sixteenth infantry, was killed. Privates Miles, Company M, and Larkin, Company L, were seriously wounded.

Thos. Wilbur Cridler Married.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12—Thomas Wilbur Cridler, third assistant secretary of state, and Miss E. Muriel Telleschaw were married at the hotel Buckingham, the Rev. D. Parker Morgan, of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, officiating.

Near Washington, Ind., non-union miners prevented an attack of strikers by drawn arms.

At the Episcopal church conference matters of interest were considered. Resolutions were adopted commendatory to Bishop Hare of South Dakota on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his charge of mission work.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

The Philippines Question Not Yet Touched—Members Adjourned Until Friday.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—After a fourth joint session, lasting over two hours, the American and Spanish peace commissions adjourned until Friday without having reached a final conclusion as to any point in the protocol.

Thus far there has been no joint formulation or crystallization of views to be returned by each commision to its government for embodying in the final treaty.

The question of the Philipines has not yet been considered in joint session, although though the Americans at their separate sessions have acquired exhaustive information from persons who have lived in the Philippine islands and done business there. They are now, therefore, well equipped to discuss the subject when it comes up.

The Spanish, it is believed, have asked to have the Cuban debt assumed by the United States, urging that the debt should pass with the sovereignty. The debt so presented for American assumption covers the expenses of the ten years' insurrection, the recent insurrection and the war with the United States, as far as Spain's outlay in the war can be classified against Cuba.

The Americans probably have replied that if, indeed, any part of the so-called Cuban debt is allowable, the part incurred in suppressing the insurrectionists or in the war with the United States is not allowable.

The Spanish will doubtless also urge equities in stocks, water front betterments public buildings and perhaps war material. It is possible that this contention will receive consideration on the basis of equities between mortgagor and mortgagee.

Thus far no dispositions has been developed on either side to delay the ultimate conclusions and the end of the work in hand.

COL. BRYAN'S PLEDGE.

Agrees to Make Monthly Contributions to Promote the Cause of Bimetallism.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—Mr. W. H. Harvey, general manager of the ways and means committee, 1044 Unity building, Chicago, is in receipt of the following letter from Colonel William J. Bryan, dated at Jacksonville, Fla.:

"MY DEAR SIR—I enclose a pledge for monthly contributions to the cause of bimetallism until October, 1900, together with the installment for this month. I most cordially endorse the plan adopted by the committee, and am confident it will result in the collection of a large fund for the circulation of bimetallic literature. Since our fight is in the interest of the 'plain people'—to use Lincoln's phrase—or the 'common people'—to borrow a Bible term—we must appeal to them for the means of carrying on the contest.

"The financiers can contribute large sums to the support the gold standard, because the monopoly of money gives them great pecuniary profit. Surely you can appeal with confidence to the millions who suffer from a rising dollar and falling prices.

"Having brought freedom to Cuba the American people can renew the struggle for the financial independence of the United States.

"Yours truly,
"WM. J. BRYAN."

ARCHBISHOPS MEET.

Catholic Dignitaries In Session—Catholic University In Good Condition.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The archbishops of the Roman Catholic church, constituting at their annual meeting the chief governing body of the church in America, held their opening session today.

As a preliminary to this, the board of directors of the university, made up of bishops and archbishops, began their annual meeting yesterday.

At the close of the day's session, Mgr. Conaty said the condition of the university was most satisfactory. The treasurer's report showed receipts for the year, $133,900; expenses, $130,950. Rev. Edmund T. Shanahan, D. D., of Boston, was appointed professor of dogmatic theology. Dr. Daniel T. Shay, professor of physics, was made general secretary of the university. Measures were adopted looking to the extension and completion of the endowment fund. Rev. Thomas Lee resigned as a member of the board of trustees, and Mgr. Conaty was elected to fill the vacancy.

The next meeting of the university board will be held the second Wednesday of October, next year.

UNDER SAMPSON'S PLANS.

Battle of Santiago Was Won—Schley's Orders Were Inconsiderable.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The findings of the naval board on the battle of Santiago is summarized in part as follows:

First—The battle was fought and won upon plans prepared by Rear Admiral Sampson.

Second—The direction of the movement of ships done by Schley during the battle was inconsiderable

Third—The New York had no active part in the fight.

Fourth—The Brooklyn was not engaged at so close quarters as has been represented by the first report.

Fifth—The brunt of the fighting was borne by the Oregon, Texas and Iowa.

Sixth—The New York was about nine miles away from the Colon when she surrendered, and between four or five miles from the nearest sister ships engaged.

Aid Yellow Fever Sufferers.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—Mayor Harrison issued a proclamation calling for contributions for the yellow fever sufferers in the south. They will be forwarded to Bishop Charles P. Galloway and Col. J. L. Power, secretary of state, Jackson, Miss. The Illinois Central railway has consented to to transport all the supplies donated without cost.

THE PRESIDENT AT OMAHA.

OMAHA, Oct. 12.—[By Associated Press]—The third day of Omaha's peace jubilee and the President's day at the exposition had fair weather. After 10 o'clock the Presidential party started for the exposition grounds, where the President made a speech of considerable length, congratulating the trans-Mississippi states upon this evidence of abounding prosperity. He devoted much time to the recent war with Spain, spoke with pride upon the uniform patience of the people of the whole country, upon the valor of the officers and men of the regular and volunteer army and navy, which made the war one to challenge the admiration and wonder of the whole world; he deprecated any action that would dim by detraction the glory so freely accorded us by other nations.

"Who," he asked, "will darken the counsels of the republic in this hour requiring the united wisdom of all?" He said the faith of a christian nation recognizes the hand of Almighty God in the ordeal through which we have passed; the war was no more invited by us than were questions laid at our door by its results. "Now, as then," he said, we will do our duty; the genius of the nation, its freedom, its wisdom, its humanity, its courage, its justice, favored by Divine Providence, will make it equal to every and the master of every emergency." Never, perhaps, did the speaker receive more enthusiastic appreciation, and hardly a sentence was spoken which did not evoke cheer upon cheer.

READY TO SURRENDER

ST. PAUL, Oct. 12—[By Associated Press]—A special dispatch from Walker says that the Pillager Indians will surrender. The peace commissioners, who held a conference with the hostiles last night, lasting three hours, returned at 4 o'clock this morning. They will not make public the result of this meeting, further than to state that the Indians will come to the agency when a reply is sent back to statements made in the commissioners' report. The hostile Indians were strongly intrenched at advantageous points, and it is known that the young braves from other agencies have been assembling in large numbers. At least five hundred well-armed hostiles were ready to oppose any movement on the part of General Bacon's forces.

TEN MINERS KILLED.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 12—[By Associated Press]—Telegrams to President Hunter, of the mine workers says a battle has been fought between the striking miners at Verden and negroes brought from Alabama. The men guarding a train bearing negroes fired into the miners at the station platform, killing ten. No telephone or telegraph to reach Verden.

SIXTY-SEVEN NEW CASES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—[By Associated Press]—The marine hospital service has dispatches showing that ten counties in Mississippi are infected with yellow fever. Sixty-seven new cases have been reported. One death at Harriston, and nine new cases at Naveland.

POLICE FORCE DISMISSED.

PANA, Ill., Oct. 12.—[By Associated Press]—Mayor Penwell, son of a coal operator, discharged the entire police force of the city, claiming they were in sympathy with strikers. It is said the council will remove new policemen appointed by the mayor.

Attempted Murder and Suicide.

BELLEFONTAINE, Oct. 12.—[By Associated Press]—James Pratt, a farmer living near Middleburg, was found dead in his home today with a bullet hole in his temple. His wife had four bullet wounds, but is still alive. It is supposed to be a case of attempted murder, followed by suicide.

Apostolic Delegate to Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—[By Associated Press]—Cardinal Gibbons has received a cablegram from Rome stating that the Pope had appointed Archbishop Chappelle, of New Orleans, apostolic delegate to Cuba. He will also retain his mission at New Orleans.

San Francisco Selected.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—[By Associated Press]—The bishops of the Episcopal council today voted to hold the convention of 1901 in San Francisco. The deputies have not yet acted.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

OUTDID LEONIDAS.

MARINES HEROIC STRUGGLE AGAINST OVERWHELMING NUMBERS.

Raised the First Flag Over Cuban Soil—Thirteen Hours Under Ceaseless Fire of the Enemy—"My Men Behaved Admirably."

Can it be that the glories of San Juan and La Guasimas and Santiago have effaced all memory of this little camp among the hills of Guantanamo, where the noblest stand of all was made? Valiant Leonidas fought not more sturdily to hold his Thermopylae than did each single one of these fighters to hold that tiny breathing space against overwhelming odds in the dark, in a strange place. Their deeds deserve chronicling in heroic verse.

It was on May 22 that the Panther, with 600 marines on board, left Brooklyn for the seat of war. For nineteen days the men were cramped in their close quarters without sight or sound of battle, until June 10. On that day, under cover of the guns of the Marblehead and other gunboats, a landing was made just above a small fishing village of half a dozen houses, which marked the entrance to the harbor of Guantanamo.

On top of a hill 150 feet high they

Captain Elliot.

found a block house, which had been deserted by its Spanish garrison. This they burned to guard against yellow fever, and on the open space around it they built the camp, which, in honor of the commander of the Marblehead, they called Camp McCalla. On every side this spot was surrounded by brush and thicket, where Spanish guerillas and regulars lay hidden.

It was on a Friday that they landed, in the face of a severe fire from the enemy, and at 2 o'clock that afternoon Color Sergeant Richard Silvery, of Company C, raised the Stars and Stripes above the camp. All that afternoon and all the night those men were kept on guard, fearing an attack from the Spanish. There was but little sleep in camp that night, yet little as it was, it was all that came to those weary eyes for nearly three days, for the next afternoon the enemy opened a sudden bush attack and for thirteen mortal hours, until 6 o'clock on Sunday morning, a steady hail of lead poured into that unprotected camp.

The story has been told again and again, yet even now the memory of it thrills the heart. Weary, bloodshot eyeballs, nearly blind from lack of sleep, were glued to rifle sights and there was nothing to shoot at save the flashes of flame that came and went like glow worms in the bush.

The enemy were reinforced until there were nearly 2,000 Spaniards around that camp, and without cessation they kept firing into the small group of men under the waving Stars and stripes. Several times the enemy charges up the hill, but each time they were driven back with heavy loss.

That was fun for the marines, that fighting in the open. It was the shooting from the bush that wore out their souls. There were but few rifle pits or trenches and most of the men had to stand and take the chance of life against Spanish markmanship.

To tell in detail the deeds or rare heroism that were accomplished during those three days would require a volume. To name the heroes would be to count the roster of the battalion. Suffice it that were each man a Leonidas in valor, a Napoleon in daring and a Washington in endurance he could have done no more than he did.

Private John McAlyinden, Company A, Second Platoon, said.

"My company was the last to reach the shore. We were about 500 yards from it when the first shot was fired by the Spaniards. 'For God's sake, boys, bend to the oars,' yelled Lieutenant Magill who was in our boat. 'The boys are being fired on!'

"We pulled away for all we were worth, and reached the beach before another shot was heard. All the boys were feeling mighty good and aching to get at the enemy. After we had been in camp for a while, however, things were somewhat different. We were being fired on from all sides at intervals of about every ten minutes, and the worst part of it was that we couldn't see when the bullets came or who was doing the firing.

"Every few moments I would hear a groan, and see some unfortunate comrade drop to the ground. I was so thoroughly worked up at the prospect of being in a battle, however, that I did not stop to think about the danger until on the night of the 11th, when Sergeant Good, who was standing alongside of me, was shot in the head, and fell dead in his tracks.

"Then I can tell you I would have given a great deal to have been back in Brooklyn. For a long time I could feel cold chills running down my back and I guess I wasn't the only one, either.

Charles W. McGuire, of No. 154 East avenue, Long Island City, is a private in Company C, commanded by Captain Elliott.

"I was the third man of the first battalion to set foot on Cuban soil," said he. "When we left Brooklyn to go to the front I had a sort of idea that I would have a great time killing Spaniards and enjoying myself in other ways. But you can bet I am of a much different opinion now. On reaching the Cuban shore my company was divided into squads and I was sent to do outpost duty under command of Lieutenant Lucas. We had hardly reached our post and were busily engaged in erecting our tents, when we were fired upon by the Spaniards, who were hidden in the underbrush to the right and left of us. A few moments later we saw Captain Elliott running toward us, buckling on his sword while he was running, and at the same time shouting to us to fire into the bushes. Some of us blazed away, but I don't believe we did much damage. Several hours later we found Privates Dunphy and McAuliff dead in the underbrush. After keeping this sort of fighting up for two days, with no signs of rest, the boys began to grumble and fight among themselves. What we wanted most of all was sleep, and as there didn't seem to be any chance of getting it, we naturally felt discouraged. On the third day Commander McCalla, of the Marblehead, sent ashore a large American flag, and when the men saw this they simply went wild with enthusiasm, and their cheers were re-echoed from the ships in the bay."

Private Heter Miller, of Company D, proudly exhibits a belt which he is wearing through which a Mauser bullet passed. Luckily for him the belt was not on him at the time, but was hanging in his tent. Sergeant Smith, who was standing alongside of Miller on the second day of the battle, was shot through the head and died in about five minutes.

"I never heard such cheering in my life," said Miller, "as when the boys saw the handsome flag which Commander McCalla sent ashore to us. Previous to that time there had been a lot of grumbling among the boys, as we were completely worn out with hard fighting. The sight of the Stars and Stripes seemed to stir everybody up and we went at our work again with renewed vigor.

Captain George F. Elliott, of Company C, is a tall, middle-aged man, whose face bears a striking resemblance to that of Admiral Dewey. "My men behaved nobly," said Captain Elliott. "With the exception of a little loss of sleep and some very hard work, I don't believe any one of them had any complaint to make. I had several narrow escapes from being shot during the battle, one of which was while trying to extract a brush which had become clogged in the barrel of a rifle. I was standing in front of my tent with the gun in my hands, and after working at it for about ten minutes decided that the best way to clear the barrel was to discharge a cartridge in the rifle. I shouted to the Colonel that I was going to do so, received his permission and let her go. In less time than it takes to tell it five shots were fired at me from the underbrush not seventy-five yards away. I dropped to the ground immediately, and in doing so knocked down two other officers, who were standing near me. We all three rolled together along the ground until we fell into a trench, pretty well tangled up, but none the worse for wear. One of the Spanish bullets came so near to me that I could almost smell it as it went whizzing by.

"On the third night of our occupation of the camp we raised the Stars and Stripes on a flagpole erected on the spot where the Spanish blockhouse had

On to the Block House

stood. The ceremony took place at 1 o'clock in the morning, and as the flag went up Commander McCalla on the Marblehead turned his searchlight on it. It was a most beautiful sight, and helped to cheer the boys wonderfully. Several of the men were driven temporarily insane on account of loss of sleep. Private Barrett came rushing to my side and informed me that a whole army of re-enforcements were marching toward us. I looked around but could see no one.

"'Don't you see them?' asked Barrett. 'There they are.' I saw that the man's mind was wandering and told him to lie down in the trench and go to sleep. In a second he was sleeping soundly. I believe I had about five and a half hour's sleep in eighty-four hours. The stringing of barbed wire was about the cleverest move the Spaniards made. I never saw such a tangled mess of wires in my life before, and I can tell you they caused us no end of trouble. I am of the opinion that those tactics will be adopted by all countries at war in the future."

YOUR LOCAL PAPER.

HAVE YOU ANY IDEA OF WHAT IT HAS DONE FOR YOU?

And, as to What You Might Do In Return. Have You Ever Given That a Passing Thought?—An Editor's Interesting Review of the Subject.

The paper has done 50 things for you and is only anxious to do 50 more.

It told your friends when your parents were married.

It announced to the world when you were born.

It recorded the great events of your childhood, when you were lost as a wandering baby, when you had the measles and scarlet fever, when you fell into the washtub and nearly drowned, when you fell from the cherry tree and broke your collar bone, when you first started to school and when you earned your first prize.

Later on it told how you had completed the studies of the district school and how eloquently you recited your graduating oration.

It told of your entering high school or academy. It told of your contests in baseball and tennis. It told of your departure for college or your first venture in business.

It told of your various visits back to the old home neighborhood, and it always wished you well in your greatest undertakings.

It hinted modestly about the first time you went a courting and gave timely warning to "her folks" that the neighbors knew that matters were growing interesting over their way.

It announced the time of your expected wedding, and it published the notice of the marriage license and gave you a nice puff concerning the wedding ceremony.

It told of your extended honeymoon tour and of your settling down to housekeeping.

When you were sick, the home paper week by week informed your more distant neighbors of your lapses and improvements.

It told about your lost cow and led to her recovery. It told how your horse had been stolen and led to the arrest of the thief.

When you were getting dull and tired through the monotony of your labor, the paper urged that the people get up a celebration, and you were named as one of a suitable committee on arrangements. And when it was all over, it gave you just praise for the success of the undertaking.

In numerous ways the paper has helped to put your name before the people. And you would never have had your lucrative office or your honorable recognition from the community but for the kind aid of the local printer.

If you are a member of a Sunday school or society of any sort, that same paper publishes your announcements and the various proceedings of your meetings.

It tells the people much which you would like to have known, but which modesty or necessity prevents you from telling.

If you and all your folks have been prosperous and fortunate in your affairs, the paper has boosted you all the way. If you have had misfortune, the paper asked for sympathy in your behalf.

Thus the paper has rejoiced when you rejoiced and wept when you wept. If you are a good and enterprising citizen, the paper will always be your friend and will back you in your enterprises and will help to find your business friends.

It tells you where to buy and where to sell. It tells of rogues to be avoided.

It tells you of current prices and prevents you from being cheated and swindled in 100 ways.

Finally, when you die, the paper will publish your obituary and will cover over your faults and will recite the story of your good deeds.

All these things the local editor will cause his paper to do, but no one else in the world will do them or can do them for you even for love or money. The outside paper is a stranger to your little world and is not at all interested in its improvement. Yet your local paper does all this free of cost to you, if you are willing to receive it that way. However, for your sake, we hope you are too generous to accept so many unrequited favors and that you are willing to reciprocate the same.

Help the editor. Be his friend, and he will prove his friendship to you.

Subscribe for his paper and pay for it regularly in advance and get your neighbors to do the same.

Send him the news or occasionally a watermelon or a peck of peaches.

Invite him to your picnics and family dinners, so that he can eat a square meal occasionally.

Don't call the ticket you give him to the church concert a deadhead. He can't buy tickets from everybody to everything, but he will say kind words of your performances and thus lead others to buy your tickets.

If you have anything to buy or sell, let the paper assist you to find customers. Advertising that really pays the printer benefits both adverticers and readers.

If you have any job printing to do, don't take it to an outside office, but give your newspaper the first chance.

Give the editor a pointer occasionally or write him sensible short articles and don't get mad if he fails to see everything your way. When he does say a good thing, tell him so.

In short, remember the golden rule and don't forget the editor of your local paper.—Richmond (Ind.) Enterprise.

A Severe Thump.

He—I was reading somewhere the other day that no woman should ever marry a genius.

She—Oh, well, don't let that worry you. Even if the girls were disposed to heed such advice the bars would still be down for you.—Chicago News.

The Cruel Knife!

It is absolutely useless to expect a surgical operation to cure cancer, or any other blood disease. The cruelty of such treatment is illustrated in the alarming number of deaths which result from it. The disease is in the blood, and hence can not be cut out. Nine times out of ten the surgeon's knife only hastens death.

My son had a most malignant Cancer, for which the doctors said an operation was the only hope. The operation was a severe one, as it was necessary to cut down to the jawbone and scrape it. Before a great while the Cancer returned, and began to grow rapidly. We gave him many remedies without relief, and finally, upon the advice of a friend, decided to try S. S. S. (Swift's Specific), and with the second bottle he began to improve. After twenty bottles had been taken the Cancer disappeared entirely, and he was cured. The cure was a permanent one, for he is now seventeen years old, and has never had a sign of the dreadful disease to return.

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Absolutely the only hope for Cancer is Swift's Specific,

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as it is the only remedy which goes to the very bottom of the blood and forces out every trace of the disease. S S S is guaranteed purely vegetable, and contains no potash, mercury, or other mineral.

Books on Cancer will be mailed free to any address by the Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

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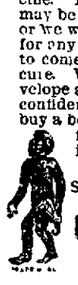

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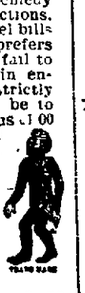

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NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®
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A SCENE OF HORROR.

SLAUGHTERING A CRIMINAL BY THE GUILLOTINE IN PARIS.

A Woman's Description of the Shocking Spectacle That Always Attracts the Outcasts of the French Capital. After the Fearful Knife Has Fallen.

In these rushing times we might take for our motto "Something New, Always Something New." Consequently, I imagine that the impressions of a woman at the foot of the guillotine would not be commonplace. I was present at one performance in the Place de la Roquette, where M. de Paris and his assistants officiated in the name of so called justice. The horrible spectacle haunts and racks the mind and tends rather to re-enforce the partisans of the abolition of capital punishment. The horror of the punishment imposed renders a guilty man almost worthy of pity. The sight of a human being, dragged like a beast to the slaughter house, up even to the sinister seesaw, is terrible.

I know many people may be astonished that anybody could be moved to pity for the ferocious brute, Carrara, who transformed his mushroom establishment into a crematory and had no mercy for the unfortunate young man, Lamarra, whom he threw into the fire after having murdered him for the purpose of robbery. I know all that, and I do not dispute the fact that the Italian was a monster, but that is no reason why we should not be disgusted at the spectacle which was presented to our eyes and which I will now endeavor to describe with the impartiality of a simple spectator, without resentment or prejudice, but with a heart that revolts against a scene that has neither the grandeur nor the majesty of a punishment inflicted, but rather exhibits the cowardice and baseness of a vengeance which hides itself from the light of day.

The execution was fixed for 4 o'clock in the morning, but from the hour of midnight the neighborhood of the Grande Roquette was swarming with an undulating and mocking crowd Jailbirds, murderers, footpads and women of the streets assembled there to see, as they said, "the Italian animal shortened."

Journalists were admitted into the narrow space so often described, with its five sinister stones and its legendary gas jet which is never lighted except on the evening before an execution.

There in the rain we watched the setting up of that horrible machine which, according to the legend, Cagliostro showed in a glass of clear water to the terrified Marie Antoinette. In the yellow and spectral light of the gas jet that flickered in the wind these preparations were hideous to witness. Almost on a level with the ground stands the scaffold with its two arms in the air brandishing the sparkling knife.

And I, a woman, in the presence of these preparations, could not help thinking of the family of the wretch whose head was soon to fall into the basket. I thought of his little children, who were at that moment sleeping soundly somewhere, and of his wife, equally guilty with him, and who, as it were, pushed her husband into the arms of the executioner as a last resort to save herself. What remorse will be hers when they tell her abruptly: "Carrara has suffered his punishment. You are a widow!"

But the day was dawning, and the lamps were going out. At the windows and even on the roofs numbers of spectators were gathered as if to witness some carnival. The sight was heartrending Mounted gendarmes and soldiers gradually came out of the darkness, and one might be inclined to rail at such a display of force at the execution of a wretch paralyzed by fear, who in a few moments would appear upon the scene tied hand and foot.

There was some little commotion among the crowd when people began to point at a thin, old man who hobbled about with the gestures of a dancing jack to see if the knife in the brass runners was in good working order. This was Deibler, the executioner, a ghost with a white beard, who adjusted the instrument with the indifference of a grocer weighing his goods. Suddenly there was profound silence; the rain was over, heads were uncovered and motionless. Breathless and almost in agony the crowd followed with staring eyes the movement of the doors of the prison, which at last opened wide.

A suppressed "Ah!" came from many contracted chests, while with pale faces all gazed upon the assassin, whose crime the mountebanks of the fairs popularized. He was simply frightful to look at, bowed down as he was with terror He did not look like a human being. He looked like a beast. His intelligence was already dead and his heart had lost all feeling. The instinct of the animal still remained. The sight was dreadfully sad.

What followed beggars description The executioner and his aids seemed no longer to be men employed to carry out the ends of justice; they looked like butchers. They seized the condemned man, some by the ears, some by the legs, while others held down the center of the body and kept holding him up to the very moment when, with a sudden rumble, the knife fell, the head rebounded into the basket and the abomination was at an end.

But one should be present and see the pavements covered with blood, the gory knife, the blood spurting from the decapitated trunk, the ignominious washing at the nearby fountain and the gutters rolling to the sewer a purple colored mud, in order to be able to comprehend all the horrors of an execution in Paris.—Exchange

Buried With Eyeglasses.

Margery—Papa, why did they bury Mr. Goodman with his eyeglasses on?

Papa—Well, my pet, he was nearsighted, and his widow feared he might miss the pearly gates and come back.—Jewelers' Weekly

CORYDON'S COMPLAINT.

The garlands on my crook are faded,
That every morn I once renewed,
To gather which in streams I waded
Or searched the woodland's solitude,
Whose blooms in dewy wreaths I braided—
Gold, watchet, white and rosy hued.

Now fie on love and all his folly!
My goodly mien is quite foregone;
My looks, that were so plump and jolly,
Are changed to meager, lean and wan:
In mournful slough of melancholy
Right bogged and mired is Corydon.

Sweet, dainty maid, for whose disdaining
I do in scath and sorrow fare,
Beauty once lost nor skill nor feigning
Its lovely aspect may repair.
Behold these wretched blossoms waning!
As you are now, so once they were.
—Pall Mall Gazette.

EXPERT TOBACCO TESTING.

Cuban Buyers and Their Highly Developed Sense of Smell.

The greater part—in fact, nearly all—of the tobacco raised in Cuba and not used by the Cuban cigar makers is shipped to the United States. At certain seasons of the year the Havana hotels are filled with tobacco buyers from the United States. Some of them deal through the brokers in Havana, but some who know the country and the language go out into the tobacco district and deal directly with the planters, often buying a promising crop before it is picked. The tobacco buyer has necessarily to be a good judge of tobacco. He goes down into the very center of the bale of tobacco he is examining, extracts some samples and tests them in different ways.

The first test is that of smell. The Cuban tobacco has a strong and peculiar odor. A little variation one way or the other makes the tobacco good or bad. After smelling it the buyer is likely to roll a rudely constructed cigar out of the leaf and smoke it. He will inhale the smoke and endeavor to determine exactly the flavor. He will also examine the ash carefully and test also the combustion of the tobacco—that is, try to find out how long it will hold fire. It is a great annoyance to a smoker who is talking or writing or otherwise engaged to put his cigar into his mouth and find that it has gone out. No cigar ever tastes so good after it has once gone out, and a fine Havana cigar is positively rank when it has met such a catastrophe. So one quality sought for is that of holding fire. If a sample smoked by the buyer will keep lighted four minutes, it is considered very good. Some will burn for five minutes and even longer without being puffed.—Ohio State Journal.

Schley's Long Legs.

A Kansas City man who was a classmate of Schley's at Annapolis says that the admiral was looked upon as the best Spanish and French scholar in the navy. His department at the academy was modern languages. "I remember one thing in particular about him, and that is his long legs. He is not noticeably tall, but his legs are of wondrous length and he can run like a deer. In the navy they never tire of telling about Schley in Korea. During the trouble there we sent a landing party ashore in charge of Schley. The boat had not more than reached the shore when out jumped the marines to make a dash for the parapets, possibly half a mile away. In the lead was Schley. In a jiffy he was far ahead of everybody, his legs working vigorously, and when the embankments were reached he had practically distanced all the others."

Too Costly.

The San Francisco Argonaut tells a new story about Stephen Massett, so well known years ago as "Jeems Pipes." When he was the editor of the Marysville (Cal.) Herald, Mr. Hittell, the well known California pioneer and author, engaged him in argument on religion, which Mr. Hittell attacked, finally winding up by saying, "See here, Massett, you ought to get my book on 'Evidences Against Christianity;' that will convince you."

"Very well," said Masset, "I will." So the next time he entered a bookstore he asked for it. The clerk showed him the work in two volumes. "How much is it?" said Massett.

"Three dollars," replied the clerk.

"What!" exclaimed Massett. "Three dollars! Take it back, sir, take it back; I prefer to remain a Christian."

Couldn't Fool Her.

"Nobody can learn all there is worth knowing in this lifetime," said Mr. Meekton wisely. "And a man ought never to assume that his education is finished. I'm going to keep right ahead with mine. I'm going to study astronomy."

His wife looked at him sharply and then in a cold, hard tone exclaimed:

"Leonidas, you'll have to think up some better excuse than that for staying out all night."—Washington Star.

Head Wheels and Tailrace.

An answer recently filed by the learned "council" for the defendant in a New York court contains the following: "The defendant denyes that the description of a contemplated tailrace of about one rod and four inches across defendant's land is contained in aney water right to run or flow water, but is put in plaintiff's complaint from wheels in plaintiff's head."—Case and Comment.

Ingenious.

Servant (to artist returning from a holiday)—There have been so many callers since you left that I have been obliged to wash the name from the slate twice to make room for others.—Pearson's Weekly.

The British museum contains a very full collection of clay pipes, dating back as far as the sixteenth century. The custom of waxing the pipe end, to prevent it sticking to the lips, was introduced by the Dutch about the year 1700.

London has 13,564 policemen, or 19 to every one of its 688 square miles. Sixty per cent of them do night duty.

AN EGYPTIAN PUZZLE.

How Thieves Are Detected by the Use of Uncanny Charms.

The most curious and complicated charms are those used in the recovery of stolen property and the detection of thieves. Strange to say, the Egyptian practice of seeing figures shifting over the ink poured into a boy's hand is, with certain minor differences, known in Sindh. The Vinyane Waro, or finder of lost goods, rubs some dark substance over the thumbnails of a youth not arrived at the age of puberty, or directs him to look at a black spot painted on the bottom of a bright brass pot.

The soothsayer during this period recites the azimah (charm) three different times, after which the seeing commences. The boy first sees a bhaugi, or sweeper, appear in the ink and clean the floor, after which farash (tent pitchers) approach and prepare a pavilion They are followed by a train of servants, who spread carpets and erect a kind of throne for the king of the Jinn, who presently appears in state, accompanied by his suit.

Before him the loser of the article appears, to advance as a complainant, and the monarch sends his chobdais (mace bearer) for the thief. The latter being violently dragged into the presence, is bastinadoed till he shows the spot where the goods are concealed, and is then dismissed. When the charm is concluded, the boy accurately describes the person of the guilty man and the place where he deposited his plunder.

The natives of Sindh aver that this incantation is not a diabolical one, as it is only to be mastered by the 40 days' fast and the other ceremonies usually gone through during the study of the tas khir (or acquisition of power over angels and demons). Consequently few practice it, and the knowledge is confined to certain families I never saw the operation, but have heard of it sufficiently often to be assured that my informants were not deceiving me. Moreover, traces of it are to be found in southern Persia and other parts of the eastern world. It probably originated in India, that poisonous source of three parts of the superstitions which have inundated Europe and Asia and traveled westward to Egypt and the Maghrib As a support to my conjecture, it may be mentioned that in Sindh it is practiced by some Hindoos as well as Moslems.—Sir Richard Burton in Humanitarian.

HOW POMP WAS CONVERTED

Rainy Sunday at Church, Where He Was the Only Sinner.

Dr. Payson, the famous and beloved preacher of Portland, Me., used to tell the following pointed story:

One very stormy Sunday he went to church, more from habit than because he expected to find anybody there. Just after he had stepped inside the door an old negro came in and asked if Dr. Payson was to preach there that day, explaining that he was a stranger in town and had been advised to go to his church.

"Upon that," said Dr. Payson, "I made up my mind to preach my sermon if nobody else came."

Nobody else did come, so the doctor preached to the choir and the old negro.

Some months afterward he happened to meet the negro, and stopping him asked how he enjoyed the sermon that stormy Sunday.

"Enjoy dat sermon?" replied the old man. "I 'clar, doctor, I nebber heerd a better one. You see, I had a seat pretty well up front, an whenebber you'd say somethin I'd jess look all roun, ter see nobody on'y jess me. An I says to m'self, 'He must mean you, Pomp; you's sech a dretful sinner.' Well, doctor, dat are sermon set me a-thinkin what a big sinner I war, an I went an j'ined the church down home. I'ze a deacon now."—Christian Endeavor World.

One Way of Posting a Letter.

The island of St. Kilda is often visited by tourist steamers in the summer, but its regular mail communication with the mainland, some 150 miles distant, is confined to the annual visits of the steamer which brings the factor and his stores, says Household Words. But if at other times the inhabitants desire to communicate with Great Britain they employ the following curious device: A man cuts the rough model of a boat from a billet of wood, hollows it partly out, places in the hollow a tin or small bottle containing a letter, nails on a deck, and when the wind is blowing toward the mainland launches the tiny craft, having first connected it with a bladder, which drives along before the wind and acts as a tug to the little mailboat. But the set of the gulf stream frequently drives this curious craft out of its course, and as often as not it reaches the Shetland islands or the coast of Norway, where, however, the letter is pretty sure to be found and posted to its destination.

A Duel of Blankets.

A returned missionary from southeastern Alaska tells in The Midland Christian Advocate of a strange custom among the Indians of that region:

When a difference arises between two of them, and a friendly settlement seems impossible, one of them threatens the other with dishonor. He will cover the face of his foe with shame. He executes his threat by tearing up a certain number of his own blankets. The only way his antagonist can get even with him is by tearing up a greater number of his own.

If the contest is prolonged, it results in the destruction of all the blankets they have, each Indian destroying his own. The one who destroys the greater number is regarded as having won the fight.

An Instance.

"Speaking of getting a tooth pulled," said the corn fed philosopher—"that is one instance where a man is bound to stay and see the thing out."—Indianapolis Journal.

Mrs. Brewer's Humane Work.

A well-to-do Rhode Island lady, who looks after the sick of her city, writes to Dr. Hartman of her practical experience with Pe-ru-na.

HUMANITY is blessed with some good samaritans. Mrs. Lizzie M. Brewer, of 196 High St., Westerly, R. I., is a noble woman who devotes a great deal of time and money to caring for the sick of Westerly. She has been for several years one of Pe-ru-na's strongest friends, and under date of March 17, 1898, she writes the following letter to Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O., the originator of Pe-ru-na:

Mrs. Lizzie M. Brewer.

"Your welcome advice is at hand, and my gratitude is unbounded for the privilege I enjoy of consulting so renowned a physician as yourself, always receiving such prompt and satisfactory replies to my questions. And what amazes me most is that this can be done year after year, with unfailing certainty, free of charge. I have learned that you have become to thousands and thousands of households the same beneficent guide and adviser that you are to my household.

"As for your free books, I read them everyone, and treasure their contents as the choicest wisdom I have used Pe-ru-na in my family for over four years I find it a sure cure for all catarrhal affections so common in this part of the country. It cures a cold at once; there is no cough medicine that can at all equal Pe-ru-na; as for la grippe there is no other remedy that can at all compare with Pe-ru-na. I notice in medical journals and from the testimony of my neighbors that the doctors seem quite unsuccessful in treating la grippe, especially in removing the after effects of la grippe. From personal observation in many cases I know that Pe-ru-na is a sure specific for these cases I am among the sick a great deal in our city, and have supplied many invalids with Pe-ru-na, simply because I am enthusiastic in my faith as to its results. I have never known it to fail to quickly and permanently remove that demoralized state of the human system which follows la grippe.

"In cases of weaknesses peculiar to my sex I am sure that no other remedy can approach in good results the action of Pe-ru-na. It meets all the bad symptoms to which females are subject. The irregularities and nervousness, the debility and misery, which afflict more or less the women from girlhood to change of life, are one and all met and overcome by your excellent Pe-ru-na. I wish every young lady in our city could read your book 'Health and Beauty' Any one wishing to inquire of me further can do so by enclosing a stamp for reply."

PEOPLE READ

The Advertisements in a live NEWSPAPER!

Morals Advertise In "THE INDEPENDENT".....

THE INDEPENDENT contains the cream of the Court News. Now is the time to subscribe,

WINTER WILL CATCH YOU

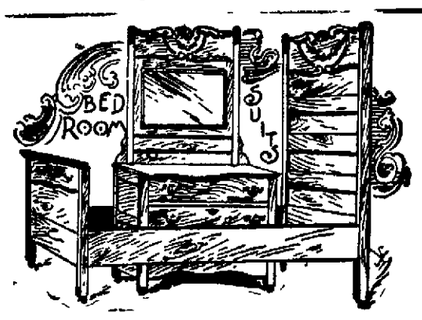
If we don't. But we hope to catch you first.

We want to catch you as near naked as possible, and we'll stake our reputation that when you leave our store, you will be properly dressed. If you are thinking of an overcoat or winter suit we can sell you the best suit or overcoat for $10.00 that you ever saw, and if you want to raise the price to $12 or $15, why we'll give you such value and style as you have never seen anywhere. **Fall Hats, Furnishings**--The largest fall stock we have ever handled, now on our shelves and ready for your inspection.

WHITMAN, CASH CLOTHIER.

WONDERFUL SURPRISES!

and helpful hints to house furnishing and happiness. Never before were we so supremely headquarters for home makers as we are this fall A rich harvest of the fairest furniture fancies. Excellence and supremacy are everywhere in evidence. Every item breathes economy and every price defies competition. Lookers are as welcome as buyers. We want this season to see you all in this great home like store, the store of the people, where all are free to come and go at will—a store conducted upon modern, liberal, progressive methods—a store where confidence dwells eternally.



Our Famous **$15** Bedroom Suite.

The Kind That Others Sell at $18.00.

Our 39c, 50c, 75c and $1.25 Stands Are the Talk of the Town.

Fine and Medium Priced Bedroom Suites Are Our Specialty.

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OUR BEST ADVERTISEMENT IS NEVER PUBLISHED.

Stoves and Ranges. More styles and prices than are shown by any other Stark County house. The Jewel, the Gold Coin, the Florence, the Good Luck. See our Air Tight, Hot Blast Stoves, the stove of the future, a perfect base heater.

We are now showing 125 different styles of ROCKERS.

Prices 98 cents to $35 00. Couches, Lounges and Upholstered Goods, a greater variety than is shown by all other Massillen stores combined.

Sideboards, Dining Tables. Greatly Reduced Prices.
Dishes and Lamps. A Complete Assortment. Lowest Prices.
Carpets, Draperies, Rugs, etc. The Latest Fall Styles.

Benedict's White Palace!

THE FAMOUS STORE FOR BARGAINS.

Store open Monday evenings, 8:30; Saturday night as usual. Other evenings close at 5:30.

10 CENTS

In Stamps or Silver will secure a copy of

OF THE **South**

One hundred page book, descriptive of resources and capabilities of the soil contiguous to the line of the LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Southern Mississippi and West Florida by counties. Write

J. P ATMORE, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Louisville, Ky

Excursions

TO POINTS SOUTH

On the first and third Tuesday of each month at about half rates, and one-way tickets at one and a half cents per mile

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Duff's College

Gives a specialized Bread-winning Education.
FOR CIRCULARS ADDRESS,
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PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

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THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,

INDEPENDENT BUILDING,

20 N. Erie Street, - - MASSILLON, O.

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1868.
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1896.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE No. 60.
FARMERS' TELEPHONE No. 60.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1898.

While the evacuation of Porto Rico has been initiated and carried on with greater regard for the wishes of the United States than has the evacuation of Cuba, it has, nevertheless, been so slow that the Spanish authorities may easily be convicted of an attempt to delay the final surrender of the island as long as possible. That the administration has become nettled over the temporizing policy of the commissioners is evidenced by the telegram which was sent last week to General Brooke, chairman of the Porto Rico evacuation commission, informing him that the Spanish forces must be out of the island by October 18. After this date the Stars and Stripes will be raised over San Juan and formal possession assumed by the United States.

The argument of the silverites that silver is as good as gold the world over is true, but only to a certain extent. Silver is everywhere as good as gold but at its market value only, gold being the standard. In our sister republic of Mexico a silver dollar of the stamp of the United States is current at one hundred cents, while the Mexican dollar, although slightly heavier, passes for but fifty cents. Up to a limited amount the United States guarantees the dollar of its own coinage, whereas the Mexican dollar, not being guaranteed by its government, goes only at its intrinsic value as metal. The United States could not, if it would, guarantee an unlimited coinage of silver dollars, which would be like buying the metal for one hundred cents and selling it for fifty.

Nothing serves to show the admiration inspired in foreign governments by the wonderful proficiency in firing which was displayed by the American navy in the late war than the efforts made by their attaches at Washington to obtain from the United States the secrets of this skill on the part of our gunners. The navy department has recently decided, however, to keep to itself much of the information that it has hitherto so courteously furnished, while a system of give and take has been inaugurated with reference to other material wanted by foreign governments that need not necessarily be kept secret. When the department is now asked for information that can properly be furnished, the reply is that the request will be complied with if the governments to which the attaches hold allegiance will give to the United States certain information in exchange.

The annual report of the commissioner of Indian affairs for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, presents a number of features of special interest at this time The commissioner dwells at considerable length upon the education of these wards of the government and says that education is the greatest factor in solving the future status of the Indian. The educational branch of the Indian office has grown from small beginnings until now it is one of the most important under the control of the department. In 1877 there were 48 small boarding and 102 day schools, with an attendance of only 3,598 pupils, while today there are 147 well equipped boarding schools and an equal number of day schools engaged in the education of 23,592 pupils All of these thousands of educated boys and girls, speaking the English language, weaned from tribal customs and iron bands of tradition, cannot fail, says the commissioner, to exert a powerful and far-reaching influence upon the quarter of a million of Indians scattered throughout the United States.

The annual report of Dr Harris, the commissioner of education, presents some interesting figures showing among other facts that there has been a decided growth of attendance in the elementary schools and a lengthening of the school life of children under fourteen years of age. The increase in attendance for the preceding year, 1896-97, was 275 896 pupils The total enrollment was 15,432,426 pupils and the number in high schools, colleges, universities and academies amounted to almost a million more The average length of the school life has increased to five years, in some states to seven years. In 1872 the number of students enrolled in the higher schools was 590 in each million of inhabitants. In 1895 there were 1,190 students enrolled in institutions of higher learning to every million of the population. In considering this increase it should be remembered that the standards of admission to colleges, and the higher work of schools and academies have advanced in a manner which justifies Dr. Harris's statement that "the quota receiving higher education in each million of people is three times as great as twenty-five years ago."

The testimony of Colonel Lee, chief quartermaster at Fort Thomas, before the war investigating commission, brings up another striking contrast between the conditions surrounding the soldiers during the war with Spain and the men who fought from 1861 to 1865. Colonel Lee was in the civil war and knew well how to tell just what the men experienced then as compared with the recent conflict. One instance illustrated this well.

"How were the troops at Camp Thomas supplied with equipment conveyances?" asked a member of the commission.

"Each regiment had twenty-five to twenty-seven wagons in their train," he replied.

"What!" ejaculated General Dodge incredulously.

"Yes, sir," Colonel Lee affirmed, "twenty-five."

"Twenty-five?" repeated Captain Howell.

"We only had six in the last war," added Colonel Lee with a smile.

"Why, in my command there were but three," General Dodge exclaimed.

There were other examples of contrast showing how little there is to support the accusations brought against the war department and proving more and more conclusively that no army could have been better supplied in so short a time.

THE PRESIDENT'S WAR MANAGEMENT.

If Mr. McKinley rose to a great occasion in the events preluding hostilities, did he fail to keep good his record in the presence of actual war? From the hour when, through the stubborn policy of Spain, diplomacy had spoken its last word, the President not only ceased to be the advocate of peace, but became the very embodiment of the intelligent and resistless war spirit of the nation. Thenceforward no one complained of a Fabian policy. As he had exhausted all honorable measures for averting bloodshed, even at the cost of criticism and misrepresentation, so now he concentrated every energy of his nature and all the well-nigh autocratic war powers of the executive upon the one task of making the conflict swiftly and humanely decisive.

Availing himself of the best talent in both branches of the service, with rare sagacity or good fortune putting the right commander in the right place, careful not to violate the canons of the military art, he formulated a plan of campaign, definite and bold in its main outlines, flexible in regard to such details and contingencies as no one could foresee or control. Admirals and army commanders acted within the lines of this general plan of the war and executed with magnificent energy and thoroughness the orders emanating from the White House, but transmitted through the regular channels of subordinate authority.—From "The Man at the Helm," by Gen. A. B. Nettleton, in the American Monthly Review of Reviews for October.

VIGILANCE STILL NECESSARY.

It is known from experience how rapidly a foolish and dangerous doctrine spreads in times of general discontent, and it is therefore never certain that the conditions which produced the great silver heresy of 1896 will not rise again whenever there shall again be financial difficulties to be met in Washington or business depression in the country. The danger likely to come from the disbanding of the sound money forces in the belief that the fight is over for all time and the victory finally won is pointed out in the monthly bulletin of the national Sound Money League as follows:

"As long as a state Democratic convention here and there continues to endorse the Chicago platform, and until a national Democratic convention shall have definitely abandoned that platform and taken up new issues, it will be the part of sound money men to be vigilant and active. They must remember that while the progress of thought and the continued spread of correct information concerning money were putting the old silver question to sleep, it was the Spanish war that gave it a death blow. There still remain hundreds of thousands of voters who are ready at any time their political leaders shout for free silver to take up the old cries against the gold standard and in favor of cheap money.

"Not until the question of a single standard or a double standard shall be settled by act of Congress and a paper currency system is enacted which shall satisfy all parts of the country will it be safe to assume that politics has no longer any concern with the money of the nation. All effort should now be concentrated on securing the passage of the McCleary currency bill at the next session of Congress. If this bill is delayed and if the national bank currency is found insufficient to meet the needs of the people in a revival of business, when more currency will be needed, there will unquestionably arise a demand for fresh issues of greenbacks and we shall find ourselves sliding down a slippery hill that ends in the slough of irredeemable paper."

TO SKEPTICAL ASTHMATICS.

The truly marvelous cures of asthma which have already been effected by Dr. Rudolph Schiffmann, certainly call for notice. His preparation, (Schiffmann's Asthma Cure) not only gives instant relief in the most stubborn and obstinate cases, but positively cures, in proof of which hear what the town clerk at Cavalier, N. D., Mr. W. Sererus, says: "I was troubled with asthma for twenty years, about eight years ago I started to use your Asthma Cure, and have not had an attack for six years."

Packages of Schiffmann's Asthma Cure may be obtained of all druggists for 50c and $1 per package, or by writing direct to Dr. R. Schiffmann, Box 804, St. Paul, Minn.

THE GAS BOND FILED.

A Maryland Fidelity Company Given as Surety.

IS BACKED BY TWO MILLIONS.

Formal Acceptance to be Made by the Council Next Monday Night—Coal Miners Wanted in the Mahoning District—Natural Gas Did No Damage There.

The East Ohio Gas Company, recently granted a franchise for the construction and maintenance of its mains in the city of Massillon, has filed a bond of $10,000 with City Clerk Haring. The bond is guaranteed by the Fidelity & Deposit Company, of Maryland, and would have been presented to the city council on Monday night had a quorum been present. It will be considered next week, however, and no doubt will be accepted. The Fidelity & Deposit Company is one of the most substantial corporations of the East, with assets amounting to $2,000,000. The gas company is prepared to begin work in Massillon as soon as the bond has been formally accepted and other important matters pertaining to the franchise disposed of, which will require a week or ten days at least. Gas will be burning in Massillon by January 1st and before many months longer will have been piped to every part of the city.

The fact that the miners of the Massillon district were unduly alarmed lest the introduction of natural gas as fuel would greatly injure their industry, is plainly demonstrated by the condition which now prevails in the Mahoning district. Gas has been used generally in that section for over fifteen years and the supply has not materially decreased. Notwithstanding this fact the Mahoning mines are very busy, so rushed in fact that a sufficient number of men cannot be secured. Two coal companies have been advertising for miners for several weeks without fail, one requiring one hundred men and the other twenty. Several prominent coal men, of Youngstown, expressed much surprise Monday on being advised of the position taken by the miners here. All asserted that gas would be highly beneficial to the interests of Massillon from every point of view and that it would have been the mistake of a life time to reject it.

ONE CENT A BUSHEL.

The Price Paid by West Virginia Operators for Mining Coal.

Investigation of the methods employed by the operators in the Fairmont district of West Virginia, clearly shows why the operators of this and other states find them such hard competitors. The following letter is from Morgantown:

"The mines between Fairmont and Morgantown have had a fair summer's work, and the outlook for fall is good. The price of mining varies according to the size of the car. The largest is at Montana, where 70 cents per car is paid, at Luther the price paid is 50 cents per car, and at Briar Hill, a mine owned by the Montana Company, the price paid is 35 cents per car. A company store is conveniently located at each mine for the benefit of the miners (?). I was creditably informed that the Monongah Coal Company cleared $17,000 at their store during the last year. There is a system in operation at some of the stores (whether it is done by order of the coal companies, I cannot say) the inventor of which is a genius in his way. A man gets a $5 check in the office, and, desiring cash for some purpose, goes into the store and requests the storekeeper to cash it. This he does by handing over to the workman $4 of Uncle Sam's money and taking the $5 check of the company.

"There does not seem to be any agreement among the operators as to what shall be paid for mining, yet the prices paid are as nearly equal as possible. The operators all confess to be making a little money. Mr. Hite says the coke helps them out. Mr. Ruffman, of Monagh, says they sell their coal at a loss, so that it is difficult to know what is the reason the coal operators at Fairmont make money. Whether the operators make money or not, one thing is certain, they can and do produce cheap coal. When I say that run of mine pick-mined coal is dug for one cent a bushel, I am near the actual facts. Mr McDonald, of Luther mine, told me that his car did not hold two tons; it only held forty hundred weight. The miners are paid by the long ton, while all coal sold in the West is sold by the short ton. Mr. McDonald pays fifty cents per car, and confesses to his car holding fifty bushels, he pays exactly one cent a bushel. Coal mined at twenty five cents per ton, day labor from $1.20 to $1.60 per day, a working day of ten hours, a remunerative company store at each mine and the ability to manufacture coke from their slack, may sum up a few of the reasons why everybody in the coal business is prosperous at Fairmont."

THE STATE RECORD.

The Massillon Baseball Team Now Holds It.

The Massillon baseball club, including the game played with Canton Sunday, was engaged in sixty games during the past season, winning forty-four of the number and playing one tie game. The team's percentage is .746, the largest made by any amateur team in the state. Even the pennant winning club in the inter state league has a less percentage, therefore the local club is justly entitled to the state championship. The fielding and batting averages are also high. The future of the team is not yet known, but it will undoubtedly be reorganized next season and with a majority of the present players.

Now is the time to subscribe.

A SATURDAY NIGHT BURGLARY.

A Small Amount of Money and Cigars Stolen From the List Market.

George List declares that he locked the back door of List Brothers' Tremont street meat market at 10:30 o'clock on Saturday night. At 7:30 o'clock Sunday morning it was found open, and between $2 and $3 in change and two boxes of cigars were missing. The man who did the stealing must have had a key. Lewis List says he is sure of the burglar's identity, and will prosecute if the stolen property is not returned. Strange to say, no meat was stolen.

TWO MORE DISCHARGES.

Military Careers of Messrs. List and Garrigues Ended.

CONDITION OF SICK SOLDIERS.

Orderly Hagan Not Being Strong Enough to Report at Columbus, Is Granted an Additional Thirty Days—Kent Doll Is Up and Around—Otto Bantz to Return.

William C. Garrigues, who enlisted in the United States army at Canton at the beginning of the war, will arrive in Massillon at 1 01 o'clock on the Pennsylvania railway Tuesday afternoon. He has been given an honorable discharge. Mr. Garrigues has been located at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., ever since his enlistment, the greater part of the time being employed as a clerk in the recruit detachment

Walter List, who returned from the regular army not long since for a visit of a month with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George List, will remain here, a letter having been received Saturday night from the war department to the effect that his discharge has been ordered. Mr. List was much averse to his son's return to the army, and the matter of securing his discharge was in the hands of an attorney for a considerable time.

Howard Hagan, orderly to Adjutant Maynes, of the Eighth regiment, though gradually growing stronger, is by no means able to report for duty at Columbus today, as he should according to instructions. Orderly Hagan has communicated the fact to Captain Fisher, and his furlough has been extended thirty days.

Probably the first of the Massillon soldiers now in the city to report for duty will be Private Otto Bantz, who will go to Columbus within a week. The members of the Eighth must report at Wooster on November 8th, but it is not known for what purpose. The popular opinion is that it is to be mustered out.

Sick soldiers are all improving. Harry Curley is able to make a daily trip up town, and Kent Doll is also up and around. William Graves is gradually getting better, and Edward Strobel and Sergeant Harry Dobson are slowly growing stronger.

In the list of names of Massillon boys who have enlisted since the opening of hostilities with Spain, published in Saturday's INDEPENDENT, that of Private Alfred H. Oehler, Company D, Fifth United States cavalry, was unintentionally omitted. While an effort is being made to have those members who enlisted for three years, or during the continuance of the war, mustered out, it is believed the Fifth will soon be sent to Porto Rico, one company of the regiment having been sent there some time ago.

A letter has been received by friends in Massillon from John Howenstine, who is now stationed with Troop I, Third United States cavalry at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. Mr. Howenstine writes that he has only been sick ten days since he joined the army and was then not ill enough to go into the hospital. Mr. Howenstine's troop was stationed first at Jefferson barracks, Mo., leaving on June 4 for Tampa. Montauk Point was reached on August 15 and on September 20 the troop broke camp and embarked for its present quarters. Mr. Howenstine says: "The Green mountain scenery is indescribable. We can look across lake Champlain on clear days and see the Adirondacks in New York state. We are four miles from Burlington. We will leave here soon and will probably eventually go to Cuba."

STARK COUNTY WORKHOUSE.

Report for the Quarter Ending September 30th.

Superintendent J. W. Pontius of the Stark county workhouse filed his report for the quarter commencing July 1 and ending September 30, 1898, with the county commissioners. The report shows that 211 prisoners were received during the quarter. Of this number 110 were from Stark county, 30 from Columbiana and 22 from Mahoning county. The others were from the other counties having arrangement with the institution and ranged in number from 4 to 10. The cash receipts are reported at $2,464.30

Cash earnings: boarding foreign prisoners, $2,304 37; broom shop, $1,040.10; sale of horses, $52 60; earnings on road work, $460. Total cash earnings, $3,856.07. Amount due on book accounts for the quarter, boarding prisoners, $3,910.64; broom shop, $2,205.55; sundry bills, $24. Total $6,140.19. The expenditures are reported at $5,804 74. For permanent improvement $1,085.20 was expended, leaving the total cost for the maintenance of the institution at $4,819.34.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, Oct. 11, 1898:

LADIES.

Homard. Mrs. I. J.

MEN.

Joseph, Sam. Royer, H. C.
Miller, C. C. G. Sawyer, Harry.
Mortimer, C. Stepper, John.

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

FELIX R. SHEPLEY, P. M.

ON THE KENDAL GREEN.

Tammany Hall and Its Fifth Birthday Celebration.

THE MAYOR MAKES A BRIEF SPEECH

He Presents the Institution with a Flag, and Tells It that It is Doing Good in Its Way—Lewis Gise's Dream of the Future—A Workingman Sings a Song.

Fourth ward merrymaking would probably still be in progress if Mayor Wise had not at 12 o'clock Tuesday night called out to the throng: "Come, boys, away to your homes, the hour is growing late." The occasion was the celebration of Tammany Hall's fifth anniversary, and the Kendal green was alive with people, there being representatives from every part of town, some 700 in all. The residence of John Hanks, "the father of Tammany Hall," fronts on the commons, and near it now stands a rostrum, whose past is a history of street fairs and midways, and whose gilded dome and sides show the effect of many a fierce rush and crush. The Military band occupied chairs thereon, and just in front were seated the speakers and guests of honor. An immense tent had also been pitched on the green, and it was under canvas that the festivities succeeding the speaking took place.

After "America" by the band, Chairman Peter Smith introduced Mayor Wise, who spoke for five minutes, saying that Tammany Hall wasn't half bad, though its political views were somewhat unsound, and ended by presenting it with a fine new American flag. Mayor Wise also expressed himself in favor of converting the commons into a beautiful park. On behalf of the institution Chairman Smith thanked the mayor, telling him he was a nice man and that they were glad to have him with them.

Lewis Gise murmured an apology for appearing in other than the conventional evening dress, vindicating himself by the statement that the summons came too late, and then declared that there may come a time when the "bloody fourth" will be the whole thing, a town in itself, so to speak, with the other wards as its suburbs. He said it was the best part of the city today, that everything seems to depend on it, and that it is always equal to every emergency.

Robert Hammond was the next orator, and he spoke with the same eloquence and fervor which once convinced an audience that a friend of his had a right to steal a rich neighbor's chickens. Then Squire Sibila raised his sweet voice in "The Little Mug of Beer," and was followed by Henry Pahlau, ex-baseball manager, ex-saloonkeeper and now bartender and president of Tammany Hall, who sang, "A Workingman Am I."

The thirty members of Tammany Hall and about the same number of others who had special invitations then repaired to the tent. What they did therein is not very well known, unless one can read the facts in the empty casks of thirty-two gallons' capacity which were hauled away this morning. It was a matter of regret to all that J. O. Garrett, O. E. Young and the German orator from Wooster were unable to be present.

WHY FRANTZ WAS NOT THERE.

"If they had come to me and asked for a speech on some respectable subject," said Mr. Charles Frantz today, "I should have been there. But what is it to anybody what it cost me to be a candidate for mayor? And ask a man to make a speech about it! Not I, indeed."

THE SAME OLD STORY.

Massillon Meets Canton and Adds to Its List of Victories.

While the attendance at the Massillon-Canton baseball game at Meyer's lake, Sunday afternoon, was large, it was no comparison to that of the preceding Sunday. Neither was there half the excitement, the only really brilliant features of the game being Smith's batting and Daly's fielding. Heyman celebrated his return to the Massillon team by pitching good ball against Canton, though there were times when he seemed slightly unsteady. Anderson remains a Cantonian. He caught the first part of the game, and was then obliged to retire on account of a sore hand. Bast took his place.

	R.	H.	E.
Massillon—2 1 0 0 6 1 0 0 0—10	16	2.	
Canton—0 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0—4	11	5.	

Batteries—Heyman and Smith; Drumm and Anderson.

Opinion of an Eminent Jurist.

Ballot reform in New York was necessary, says an eminent jurist, because mere politicians by trade, who had no interest in government or politics except to enrich and aggrandize themselves, sought perpetual control. There are other excellent reforms besides that of the ballot. Conspicuous among them is the reform, promptly and thoroughly effected, in a disordered system by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which counteracts tendencies to serious diseases bred by a deficiency of vital stamina, irregularity of the bowels, stomach, liver and kidneys, or inquietude of the nerves. This sterling medicine, which has for nearly half a century won because it deserves favor, is commended by physicians of eminence who accord it their approval, not only for its excellent qualities in a remedial capacity, but also for its serviceable properties as a medical stimulant. It soothes and strengthens the nerves and is far preferable to the heady, unmedicated stimuli of commerce.

Does your brain tire
Losing control over
nerves?
Are your muscles be
ing exhausted?
You certainly know
remedy. It is nothing
just the same remedy
has been curing these
of thinness and palene
twenty-five years. S
Emulsion. The cod-
oil in it is the food
makes the flesh, and the
pophosphites give ton
the nerves.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New Y

SECURED THE CONTRACT

Russell & Co., of Massillon, the Lowders.

The trustees of the Clevelan
hospital have awarded Russell &
Massillon, the contract for fur
the engine and dynamos for t
electric light plant to be erected
institution. The contract a no
several thousand dollars The t
met in Cleveland this afternoon.
S. Gardner attending

THE WAY TO WIN A WO

A man must fight to win a won
is not always a duel with rapiers
must engage in. Sometimes it is a s
which on the surface appears to
more peaceful than any battle at a
isn't the soldier only who must be
Men need courage to succeed anyw
life. A mechanic or a farmer needs
in his soul as well as on his han
whatever line of work a man is calle
to make his way in the world h
show pluck, and steady, perseverin
mination if he expects to win and
worthy woman's affection.

A woman judges a man from
ances. If he is energetic and forci
doesn't always stop to reason wh

looks like the Spanish senorita at
dow and applauds the man who
bravely. He may win, he may lo
he must never flag; he must fight.

A man doesn't always do himself
He may make a bad showing w
really isn't to blame. It is commo
of a man who is timid and incapa
he is "white livered." Sometimes
literally true, yet not any reproa
man either. Many a man with a
willing heart for his work acts a
like a lazy "quitter," just because
is out of order. It is the commone
of a disease.

A man doesn't know what is the
with him; he feels all the streng
energy oozing out of him; he can't
he can't eat; he can't sleep; he ca
think clearly. He loses heart and
and flesh; pretty soon he feels i
lungs. The doctors call it consu
and prescribe lung specifics. But w
man needs is a medicine to go dee
into the foundations of the trouble
the poison out of his blood; wake
liver, purify, revitalize and build
system from the foundation-ston
needs Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical
ery which has cured innumerable c
obstinate liver complaint which t
tors diagnosed as hopeless consum

The work of this masterful "Disc
begins at the very corner-stone of
the stomach and nutritive organi
gives appetite, nourishment, rich
healthy, solid flesh. A cough is
symptom; there are other thin
make the cough; they must be go
first, the cough may be the last thin
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The fact is well established t
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Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discov

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescrip
recognized everywhere as the gre
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acknowledged as the most perfect
laxative ever prescribed.

Out of his lifetime experience as
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700 drawings and several colored
It is entitled the People's Common
Medical Adviser, and is a complete
medical library in one volume.
seven hundred thousand copies we
at $1.50 each. Dr. Pierce consider
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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Gleaned this Week by Independent Investigators.

Miss Estella Lynch is the guest of Cleveland friends.

James Little, of Pittsburg, is the guest of Mrs. Caroline Robinson.

Miss Mary Wardle, of Somerdale, is visiting Mrs. J. Doll, south of the city.

Mrs. Ida Gise and daughters, Ruth and Esther, are visiting relatives in Alliance.

Miss Nellie Hemperly is visiting her sister, Mrs. W. A. McRoberts, in Allegheny, Pa.

Mrs. William Vaughn, of Cleveland, who has been visiting in the city, has returned home.

A Farmer's telephone has been placed in Wesley Graham's grocery in South Erie street. No. 260.

Miss Clara Ess and Mellie Hellline and Messrs. Joseph and August Seifert spent Sunday in New Berlin.

Mrs. Clark Whipple and daughter, of Leonardsburg, O., are visiting at the home of W. D. Benedict.

Miss Gertrude Witmer has returned to her home in Navarre, after a brief visit with Miss Florence Leahy.

Dr. Joseph Rubsam has gone to Chicago, where he will remain two months to take a special course in surgery.

The Rev. William H. Shults will preach in Grace Reformed church in Millport next Sunday at 2:30 p. m.

Charles Reigel and Adam Shapuita went to Canal Dover today, having secured employment in the rolling mills at that place.

The marriage of Louis Kapper and Miss Katherine Everhard, of Millport, will take place at St. Mary's church on October 26.

Miss Rose Wilhelm will go to Cleveland next week, where she will take a two years' course of study in one of the hospitals as nurse.

William Moore has moved his family to Barberton, where he has secured employment in the foundry of the boiler works at that place.

In a saloon fight in Akron last night, between Frank Corwin and Henry Haltz, the former was so badly cut with a knife that no hopes are entertained for his recovery.

Charles Brown, a farm hand in the employ of D. Bell, who lives near Steubenville, fell from an apple tree on Tuesday, and was killed. His neck, arm and leg were broken.

John Patterson, of Company K, Eighth Ohio regiment, died at his home in Alliance, Sunday, from typhoid fever, contracted in the South. He was 20 years of age and unmarried.

A building permit has been issued to S. Burd, who will erect a $2,500 residence in East Main street. Its dimensions will be 28x40 feet, and it will be completed by January 4th.

The wife of the Rev. Hiram Sears died at her home in Berea last Monday. The Rev. Mr. Sears is well known in this city as the financial agent of the Cleveland Sailors' and Seamen's Home.

The forty miners of the new Wefler mine, west of the city, were organized into a local branch of the United Mine Workers of America by District President William Morgan on Saturday.

Salem has raised a bonus of $30,000 for the location of a large pottery in that city. East Liverpool capitalists will build the plant, and the works will be ready for operation within six months.

Owing to the absence of a quorum no business was transacted by the city council Monday night President Reay and Messrs. Johns and Lewis are in Pittsburg attending the Knights Templar conclave.

Mrs. Frank McGill, of Toledo, who was called to Charity Rotch school by the illness of her son, Ransom Harmon, has returned home, there being an apparent change for the better in the condition of her son.

William James, superintendent of the Howells mine at East Greenville, became a Massillonian today, when his household goods were brought to this city from Navarre. Mr. James and family will reside in Canal street.

A brand new American flag floats from the pole at Russell & Company's works today. The flag first purchased was not in good condition when taken down. The rain had had a bad effect on the colored portions of the banner.

The great council of Ohio Red Men is in session at Chillicothe. The reports show that there has been a slight falling off in the membership during the past year, but that otherwise the order is in a highly satisfactory condition.

Miss Bessie Stoolmiller returned today to her home in Marion, Ind., after a seven weeks' visit with Mr. and Mrs J. M. Schuckers. Her sister, Miss Florence Stoolmiller, accompanied her home, where she will spend the winter.

Prof. E. A. Jones left on Tuesday evening to attend the annual meeting of the state library association at Dayton today and Thursday. Prof. Jones will deliver an address on "The Relation of the Public Schools to the Library."

Frank Carnegie, one of the best known passenger conductors on the western part of the Ft. Wayne road, had both feet crushed off near Lima, Saturday. He was in charge of a special train from Ft. Wayne, carrying excursionists to the Lima fair.

Mayor Dressler, of Alliance, has issued a proclamation warning all persons not to introduce, exhibit or maintain within the corporate limits of the city, at the coming carnival, any unlawful entertainment exhibition or devices to gamble or defraud.

The committee named by President Ricks of the board of trade to solicit $500 for the Military band has not yet begun the canvass. However, numerous business men have expressed a willingness to subscribe liberally, and the members of the committee are confident of securing the desired amount in a very limited time.

Mrs. Mary Gross, of Huntington, Ind., who has been visiting in the city for some time past, has gone to Hannibal, W. Va. She was accompanied by Mrs Charles Stevens and daughter Florence, who will be gone several weeks.

Two daughters, aged respectively 11 and 9 years, of Mr. and Mrs. Allen W. Pedlar, of Canton, died Monday morning of diphtheria. The deaths were an hour and a half apart. Mrs. Pedlar is a sister of County Commissioner J. B. Summer.

Private Charles Laughlin left yesterday for Huntsville, Ala., where his regiment is now stationed. Private Laughlin was in this city for thirty days. Before going he said he was much in love with the life of the soldier, and that he would enter the regular army if accepted.

The Rev. F. M. Fritz, the recently appointed pastor of the United Brethren church, has moved to Massillon with his family and is now settled in a residence in East South street. Mr. Fritz's last appointment was in what is known as the Otterbein circuit, his residence being in Navarre.

William C. Garrigues, recently discharged from the regular army, arrived home from Jefferson Barracks, Mo., this morning. He is in good health. Though admitting that there is much that is agreeable about soldiering, Mr. Garrigues says he is perfectly satisfied to return to the life of the machinist. He will remain in Massillon.

At the close of the evening service at the Reformed church on Sunday, a vote was taken which resulted in the unanimous decision to extend a call to the Rev. O P. Faust, a student at the Tiffin seminary. Mr. Faust preached at both morning and evening services at the Reformed church yesterday, giving such satisfaction that his appointment as pastor is now very much desired by all the members of the congregation.

James Hart, a worker in the broom factory at the Stark county workhouse, dropped dead on Saturday He had gone to work in the morning in apparently the best of health. Coroner McQuate, after an investigation, pronounced death to have been caused by heart failure. The man was serving a sentence of thirty days and $25 and costs for which he stood committed. He was 37 years of age, was a married man and resided in Akron.

In spite of repeated statements made in THE INDEPENDENT in connection with news concerning the McClymonds public library, there still seems to be a misunderstanding among many people with regard to certain restrictions which they believe are to be attached to the loaning of books. For the benefit of all such persons the following information is given: Upon the opening of the library, which will probably take place January 1st, all those who wish to avail themselves of library privileges, that is, all those who wish to look over the shelves, select books and take them home, or who may desire to enjoy the benefits of the reading and reference rooms will be required simply to leave their names and addresses with the librarian. If any change was to be made the term "free public library" would be meaningless.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

FRANK OLIVER BLOCHER.

Frank Oliver Blocher, aged about 2 years, whose parents reside in Jackson township, has died of diphtheria.

DIED AT RICHVILLE.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bernard, of Richville, formerly of this city, died yesterday of paralysis.

MRS. CATHERINE STENGER.

Mrs. Catherine Stenger, wife of Nicholas Stenger, died at her residence on the Wooster road on Monday. The funeral will be held from St. Mary's church on Wednesday at 8:30 a. m. The Rev. James Kuhn will officiate. Mrs. Stenger was 38 years old and had been ill for some time with consumption.

MRS. ELIZABETH M'ALLISTER.

Mrs. Elizabeth McAllister, aged 43 years, wife of Samuel McAllister, died at 11:45 o'clock Tuesday night, at her home at 103 Roadman street, of dropsy. Mrs. McAllister had been in poor health for four years, during the last of which she was practically helpless. Six months ago the disease was pronounced dropsy. Mrs. McAllister was born in Massillon and was the oldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Geis. Her father is still living. In 1885 she was married to Samuel McAllister, who with one son, Frank McAllister, survives her.

MARGARET YOUNGMAN.

WEST LEBANON, Oct. 12.—Margaret Youngman, aged 26 years, died this morning of typhoid fever. The deceased was the wife of William Youngman, who, with two children, survives her. The funeral will be conducted from the Lutheran church at 2:30 o'clock Thursday afternoon.

How to Look Good.

Good looks are really more than skin deep, depending entirely upon a healthy condition of the vital organs. If the liver is inactive, you have a bilious look; if your stomach is disordered, you have a dyspeptic look; if your kidneys are affected, you have a pinched look. Secure good health, and you will surely have good looks. "Electric Bitters" is a good alterative and tonic. Acts directly on the stomach, liver and kidneys, purifies the blood, cures pimples, blotches and boils, and gives a good complexion. Every bottle guaranteed. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly, druggist. 50 cents per bottle.

Good health is worth more than anything else to you, and every bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla contains good health.

Mayers' Magnetic Catarrh Cure is a sure and guaranteed cure, or money refunded.

THE CHARGE SUSTAINED

Mrs. George to be Tried for Murder in the First Degree.

BOUND OVER TO COURT TODAY.

Will Await Her Final Hearing in the County Jail—The Defense Declines to Show Its Hand—Saxton Said to Have Been Engaged to Marry.

CANTON, Oct. 12.—The preliminary hearing of Mrs. Anna George was resumed at 9 o'clock this morning, the examination of but five of the eleven witnesses subpoenaed having been completed Monday. Mrs. George, the alleged slayer of George D. Saxton, appeared in court as tranquil and composed as on former occasions and paid the strictest attention to the testimony. She looked exceedingly well, and was attired in a neat and becoming street suit and jaunty sailor. She greeted her attorneys with a pleasant "Good morning" and smile and nodded to various acquaintances in the room. Perry Van Horn, of the News-Democrat reportorial staff, who was testifying when court was adjourned Monday, was again put on the stand this morning. Mr. Van Horn testified that six months ago Mrs. George had told him that she would shoot Saxton if he did not keep his promise to marry her.

She made the statement for the purpose of securing its publication, on the night she met Mr. Saxton and Mrs. Althouse in the street, and pointed a revolver at the former. Since her arrest Mrs. George has not acknowledged having made the threat. Several more witnesses have been subpœnaed by the state, and three for the defense. The latter are Mrs. Althouse, Mrs. Oberlin, with whom Mrs George roomed, and George Brown, Mrs. George's uncle, of Hanoverton. These will hardly be put upon the stand, however, for the lawyers for the defense will likely waive further examination, and allow the prisoner to be bound over to court in order to not show their hand until the final hearing.

Possibly the most interesting testimony bearing on the murder was given by Officers Piero and McCloud, who arrested Mrs. George after the shooting. They claimed to have seen burrs and Spanish needles on her clothing such as were found in a vacant lot in the rear of the Althouse home, and also testified that her hand was discolored from smoke and smelled of burnt powder. Some of the discoloring was scraped from the hand for analysis. A dispatch from New York states that the bullet that ended the life of Saxton ended the life romance of Mrs. Mary F. Park, cashier of the Hotel Antionette, of that city. They were affianced and the time was almost at hand for their wedding. It is said that the date was set, and that the President and Mrs. McKinley were to have been guests of honor. Mrs. Park was formerly Mary Franz, of Canton. She married W. F. Park, a traveling salesman, and some years ago secured a divorce. Her heart, it is said, always was Saxton's.

At the conclusion of the testimony, the justice said the evidence was sufficient to hold Mrs. George to answer to a charge of murder in the first degree, and she was remanded to the county jail to await trial.

MRS. GEORGE ON TRIAL.

The Preliminary Examination Begins Today

[From Tuesday's Daily.]

CANTON, Oct. 11.—The preliminary hearing of Mrs. Anna George, the alleged murderess of George D. Saxton, began at 1 o'clock this afternoon in Justice Reigner's court. The authorities and their agents have been working diligently to secure positive evidence against Mrs. George, but just what they have accomplished is yet a matter of conjecture. Mrs. George is as guarded in her remarks as on the day of her arrest, and every effort to secure an interview with her has failed. It is the opinion of many in Canton today that Mr. Saxton's relatives, to avoid notoriety, will not push the case against Mrs. George, unless the hearing today develops some decisive evidence on which to base the charge of murder, while others say the Saxton family will push the case to the last. Both statements lack substantiation, however, and according to Prosecutor Pomerene's statement the case will take the usual course.

The prosecutor held a conference with Mr. Saxton's family Monday afternoon and the case was discussed, but the exact object of the meeting is yet unknown. Mrs. George is represented by three able lawyers, John C. Welty, James A. Rice and James Sterling, and a stubborn defense will be made. Prosecutor Pomerene alone represents the prosecution, and assistance will probably not be assigned him until the final hearing takes place. The evidence submitted thus far is purely circumstantial and nothing that would warrant conviction. There is little doubt but that Mrs. George will be bound over to court, but her attorneys claim she can never be convicted of murder in the first or even second degree.

Two witnesses have been examined at 2:45 o'clock. Dr. E. D. Brant, who assisted at the post mortem, told of the finding of the body, and the position in which it was lying, and described the wound.

S. C. Rittenhouse, a motorman on the Canton city street car line, testified that he was on car No. 21 at 5:55 o'clock on the evening of the murder. A woman of Mrs. George's appearance and who was pointed out to him as Mrs. George, boarded his car at High street and rode as far as Hazlett avenue. He did not know where she went after leaving his car. Hazlett avenue is not far from Lincoln avenue, where the shooting took place.

NEWS FROM NEARBY TOWNS.

BURGLARS AT CRYSTAL SPRING.

CRYSTAL SPRING, Oct. 10.—Our village for sometime past has been frequently infested with burglars. Last night a theft was averted by the daring boldness of Mrs. Daniel Bausher, who exhibited excellent nerve, when a robber attempted to enter the house during the absence of Mr. Bausher. The glaring of a thirty-two caliber revolver, which glistened so brilliantly in the hands of the plucky woman, frightened the unwelcome guest and he immediately made good his escape. Mr Bausher, who returned home a few minutes later, said that he met a man coming from the direction of his home and gave him a pleasant "hello," but the stranger spoke not, and now he is inclined to believe that he was the man who visited his residence.

A horse which was being driven by the Rev. Jas. Kuhn, of Massillon, took fright at a passing train on Sunday afternoon, and shied off to one side of the road, and slightly wrecked a wheel on the buggy, which was however, easily straighten d out by reverend's companion.

WILMOT ITEMS.

WILMOT, Oct. 11.—Quite a number of lambs in the surrounding country are dying. It is reported that Nauman & Brant have lost twenty out of a flock of one hundred.

After a short visit here with her son and other relatives, Mrs. Susan Crow has returned to her home in Delaware, O.

Rudy Nydegger has returned from Michigan, where he spent the summer.

Some of our people attended the sale at Zoar.

J. W. Kreiling and Miss Mary Nydeger were married on last Wednesday.

Our bakery has been removed to Strasburg.

The Rev. H. Cornwell and family have moved near Navarre.

THE DOINGS AT NEWMAN.

NEWMAN, Oct. 12.—A. L. Morganthaler attended the big sale at Zoar last week and made some valuable additions to his stock.

Mr. and Mrs. John Doubledee drove to Akron last week and attended the fair, and spent several days with their daughter.

Miss Alice Pollock, of North Lawrence, and Miss Annie Steen, of Braidwood, Ill., were the guests of Margaret Findley last Wednesday.

Mrs. Thomas Sewell, Mrs. Rodney Lewis and Mrs. Benjamin Evans are in Pittsburg this week, visiting friends and attending the exposition.

Miss Mary McCormick, of Niles, is enjoying an extended visit with her brother Michael in this village.

Mrs. William D. Reese, with her son Thomas, started last Tuesday evening to visit her daughter in West Virginia. She will then go to Colorado, where her three sons are employed, and make her future home.

John Evans has gone to Fountain county, Ind., to take charge of a new coal mine for a large company. Mr. Evans thoroughly understands the working of a coal mine, and will no doubt be successful in his undertaking.

Fred Keller, of Massillon, son of the late Rinehart Keller, who was so universally liked by our miners generally, has been selected to take charge of the operating of the new Drake mine on the Baker farm. He assumed control of affairs last Monday morning. Mr. Keller has had all the opportunity of acquiring the necessary knowlege for the successful operation of a coal mine, his father having been one of the best during his days and the former being a close observer will benefit from his father's experience. We trust his career "on the Hill" will make a record for him that he may well feel proud of. But we must not lose sight of the fact that a good coal miner usually makes a good mine boss.

A visit to our brick works will convince you that business is rushing there; every department being run to its fullest capacity. The latest improved machinery that was placed in position this spring, is working like a charm. Mr. Friend, the genial foreman, takes pride in showing the merits of their plant.

NORTH LAWRENCE ITEMS.

NORTH LAWRENCE, Oct. 12.—The marriage of Miss Maggie Richards and John Annikin will take place on Thursday evening at the home of the bride. Both are well known in this community.

Robert Pollock, sr., attended the wedding of his niece, Mary Ray, at Canton on Wednesday evening.

Harry Fisher is visiting his brother in Uhrichsville.

Our famous Minglewood band is going to Wooster tomorrow night to serenade the Hon. James Mullins, who for many years has been the employer of our miners and is at present owner of Minglewood mine. If the same feeling existed everywhere as does between this employer and employes there would be no strikes and lockouts.

The lecture on Cuba, which was given in the M. E church on Monday evening by Mr. Miller, of Akron, was well attended.

Charles Tombow and family, of East Greenville, have moved to this place.

On Monday evening the famous blind trio will give an entertainment in the M. E. church. Their programme consists of solos, duets and trios, both instrumental and vocal. The trio was here a year ago and gave satisfaction at that time.

NOTES FROM CRYSTAL SPRING.

CRYSTAL SPRING, Oct. 12.—A long distance telephone has been placed in Mr. Spitska's residence

The chestnut season is now on and the crop will be a large one.

Miss Kate Reed is rapidly improving after a severe illness.

Edward Rosche, who has been indisposed the past few days, is much better.

The blind trio concert company will give an entertainment in Leonard's hall on Saturday evening.

The grand ball given in Pahlau's hall on Saturday night was well attended. A Fulton orchestra furnished the music.

"Abe Lincoln" was in town the other day. Mr. Lincoln said that he was out of the workhouse on a thirty days' furlough.

But little interest has been shown thus far in politics, and it is thought that the fall campaign will be a quiet one in Millport.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Blizzard, who occupy a shanty in the woods, north of this place, came to town on Saturday night and becoming boisterous on the street they were greeted with a volley of eggs that were overripe, and some Dutch cheese that had age. If they return again they will be given a much warmer reception.

A CLAM BAKE.

Canton Lodge of Elks to Give One Next Week.

CANTON, Oct. 12.—A clam bake will be given by the Canton lodge of Elks on Wednesday of next week on the Ed. Meyers farm, just west of this city. At the meeting held last night a committee was appointed to visit Massillon lodge tonight and solicit the co-operation of its members. George Charters is chairman of the committee.

On the testimony of relatives, Mamie O. Roof, of Massillon, has been adjudged an imbecile by Judge Wise and a guardian has been ordered appointed. Action has been stayed by the prosecutor's order, however, because of the claim of the superintendent of the Gallipolis hospital for epileptics that he can produce twenty-five witnesses to testify that Miss Roof is not an imbecile. The case will receive due attention from both Judge Wise and Prosecutor Pomerene.

Lawyers Willison & Day, representing the Massillon Loan and Building Company, have filed an answer and cross petition to the partition action recently begun by Mrs Irene Seeley vs. Vannie Seeley, Edward Seeley and the Massillon Loan and Building Company. The loan company claims to have a mortgage covering a loan of $300, of which $231.95 remains unpaid, on the property involved in litigation, and desires that the claim be declared the first valid lien in event of the sale of the property.

Ralph S. Ambler has been appointed administrator of the estate of Frank Daffner, of Canton. Christena Sherer has been appointed guardian of Margaret Kinright, of Osnaburg township. C. T. Myers has been appointed guardian of Mary Hahn, of Canton. Santa Zeller has been sentenced to the Fairmount childrens' home for truancy.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Delbert Akey and Clara Swan, of Wilmot; Henry L. Martin and Laura M. Bergmeyer, of Canton; John W Girt and Florence Theresa Sisterhen, of Navarre.

HIRING MEN AND TEAMS

The East Ohio Gas Company is Anything but Idle.

Representatives of the East Ohio Gas Company hired a number of Massillon teams and men Tuesday evening. There is already a large force at work, some unloading pipe from Pennsylvania railway cars and others laying it across the country east of the city. A miner of the Massillon district has written to a councilman, saying that if he is given one month's steady work laying the pipe at $1.50 a day he can make more money than the whole winter's work in the mine will bring him. Coal operators still have their apprehensions. In an effort to substantiate the statement that gas cannot be used to advantage, a representative of one of them has handed THE INDEPENDENT a newspaper clipping which says that at Bellaire all natural gas connections have been taken out of the works of the Bellaire Steel Company and that coal is again being burned, giving employment to 150 miners, all of whom were practically without work while the gas was in use.

Court House News.

Edward Shetler, of Perry township, assigned at 3:30 o'clock Saturday afternoon to Adam Culler. The assets are estimated at $500. No estimate of the liabilities is given. The assignee's bond has been filed.

The hearing of the petition made by the creditors of True Bros., of Massillon, for the removal of the assignee has been continued to October 12 at 9 a. m. The fifth partial account has been filed by the guardian of Charles Witt and others, of Perry township.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for bruises, cuts, sores, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25c per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

Strong, steady nerves
Are needed for success
Everywhere. Nerves
Depend simply, solely,
Upon the blood.
Pure, rich, nourishing
Blood feeds the nerves
And makes them strong.
The great nerve tonic is
Hood's Sarsaparilla,
Because it makes
The blood rich and
Pure, giving it power
To feed the nerves.
Hood's Sarsaparilla
Cures nervousness,
Dyspepsia, rheumatism,
Catarrh, scrofula,
And all forms of
Impure blood.

ROYAL
Baking Powder

Most healthful leavener in the world. Goes farther.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

TODAY'S MARKETS.

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The apprehension of the coming election tended to keep good securities weak. International stocks hardened some. American railway shares inactive owing to refusal of support. The close was weak.

The following figures show fluctuations of stocks, as furnished by T. B. Arnold's exchange:

	Opening	High.	Low.	Close
American Sugar	110½	111½	109	109¾
American Tobacco	120	120⅛	116	119
Atchison (Pfd.)	34	38½	33	33⅝
C. B. & Q.	114	114⅞	113⅞	114¼
Chicago Gas	102¾	103⅝	102⅜	103
Louisville & Nashville	53¾	54¼	53⅜	54⅛
New York Central	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼
Manhattan	93	94	93	93¼
Missouri Pacific	32½	32¾	32½	32½
Rock Island	100¼	101½	100¾	100⅝
St. Paul	106¾	107¾	106¾	107⅜
Western Union	91	91½	91	91

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—[By Associated Press]—Hogs active, $3.30 @$3.90; cattle steady, beeves $4 10@$5 75

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—The demand for cash wheat at seaboard was cause of early strength. Short interest also helped to put prices up. Exports 478,000 bushels. Liverpool cabled wheat 1½d higher than yesterday. Near the close, however, a break came and closed at the low price. Puts 63¼, calls 65⅛.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest	Close
Wheat				
Dec	65⅝	65½	64¼	64¾
May	66⅛	66¼	65⅝	65⅝
Corn.				
Dec.	30⅛	30⅞	30½	30½
May	32⅜	33⅛	32⅜	32¾
Oats.				
Dec	22	22¼	21⅞	22
May	23¼	2.3⅛	23	23
Pork				
Dec	7 75	7 87	7 70	7 82
Jan.	8 95	9 10	8 92	8 90
Lard				
Dec	4 80	4 82	4 77	4 80
Jan	4 90	4 92	4 85	4 87

TOLEDO, Oct. 12.—[By Associated Press]—Wheat 68½.

DALTON, Oct. 12.—Wheat, 63-65

BEACH CITY, Oct. 12.—Wheat, 60-63

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets:

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	65
Rye, per bushel	40
Oats	20-25
Corn	40
Barley	45
Wool	15-18
Flax Seed	1 00
Clover Seed	13 00
Timothy Seed	90-1.00
Bran, per 100 lbs	80
Middlings, per 100 lbs	90
Hay	$6 00-7 00

PRODUCE.

Choice Butter, per lb	16-18
Eggs, per dozen	15
Lard, per lb	6
Hams, per lb	8
Shoulders per lb	6-8
Sides	6-7
Cheese	11
White Beans, per bushel	1 25
Evaporated Apples, choice	8-10
Dried Peaches, peeled	8-10
Dried Peaches, unpeeled	4-6
Potatoes	40
Apples	25-35
Onions	50
Chickens, live per lb	6
Spring Chickens, apiece	25
Salt, per barrel	1 00-1 20

The Enterprising Druggist.

There are few men more wide awake and enterprising than Z T. Baltzly who spare no pains to secure the best of everything in their line for their many customers. They now have the valuable agency for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs, and Colds. This is the wonderful remedy that is producing such a furor all over the country by its many startling cures. It absolutely cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness and all affections of the Throat, Chest and Lungs. Call at above drug store and get a trial bottle free or a regular size 50 cent and $1 00. Guaranteed to cure or price refunded.

How to Prevent Croup.

We have two children who are subject to attacks of croup. Whenever an attack is coming on my wife gives them Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and it always prevents the attack. It is a household necessity in this county and no matter what else we run out of, it would not do to be without Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. More of it is sold here than of all other cough medicines combined.—J. Nickle, of Nickle Bros., merchants, Nickleville, Pa. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly, Opera block, and Rider & Snyder, 12 East Main street.

Shake Into Your Shoes.

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting, nervous feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It is the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c in stamps. Trial package free Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Again Only $1 00

To Columbus and return via C., A. & C. railway, Sunday, October 16 Special train leaving Hudson at 8 a. m., Akron 8:25 a. m., making only principal stops south. Parlor car and baggage car for wheels (checked free.) Ask agents for details. C. F. Daly, general passenger agent, Cleveland, O.

Now is the time to subscribe.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE STORY OF "LOST BIRD"

No child in Washington attracts more attention than Zintka Lanuni Colby, the waif of the battle of Wounded Knee. This is not due alone to her interesting history, but to her winsome ways and good-natured disposition. She is a prime favorite with the children of the neighborhood, and all the callers at the Colby house soon fall in love with the little Sioux Indian girl, who represents the last battle on the American continent between the whites and the red men.

Zintka took her first peep into the world at a stormy period. Her parents lived in the Black Hills region at the time of the weird ghost-dance hallucination which resulted in the Pine Ridge outbreak. The public is familiar with the details of the brief unequal struggle which followed. The chiefs and their braves fought more like demons than human beings, and the whole west country was thrown into consternation at their depredations. The regulars soon came to the defense of the settlers, and at the battle of Wounded Knee defeated the ghost followers and put them to rout. The warriors gathered up their wounded and retreated toward the mountains.

A burial party, under command of Brigadier General Colby, soon after visited the scene of bloodshed. The soldiers were well along with their work when, as they approached the dead body of an Indian woman, they were startled by an infant's plaintive cry. On the back of a mother where it had been fastened Indian style, was a papoose. When the mother fell fatally wounded by a bullet, she protected the babe with her body. The Indian braves deserted the field too hastily to think of the infant, and had the burial party not found her she would have died of cold and hunger.

The men carried the little one to Gen. Colby, who was at his wits' end to know what to do with it. They were in a new country, miles and miles from the comforts of a home or the presence of a woman. The babe was very hungry, and would not cease crying until given a piece of fat meat, at which it sucked contentedly and seemed quite determined to live. Gen. Colby finally decided to adopt the little one which fortune had thrown in his charge, and she was wrapped in warm blankets and carried back to camp. From there she was sent to his home in Beatrice, Neb. The name Zintka Lanuni, which was given her, is especially appropriate. In the language of the Sioux it means "Lost Bird." That is the pet name which those of the home circle now use.

The child's early life seemed destined to be stormy. She had been placed in the charge of a squaw servant, who proved untrue to her trust, and one day, tiring of civilization, she ran away to the bad lands of the Dakotas, taking Zintka Lanuni with her. There the little one had a miserable existence. There was neither food nor fuel in the camp, and the suffering from the cold and hunger was intense. It was a half-frozen and half-starved babe that Gen. Colby, who had braved the dangers of penetrating into the camp, took back with him to his Nebraska home.

Zintka Lanuni has been adopted by Gen. and Mrs. Colby, and will be given a thorough education. She is exceptionally bright for one of her years, and learns much more readily than white children of the same age. In spite of the belief that her race is lazy, Zintka is a most industrious little body. She is never so happy as when assisting some one. If there is a needle to thread Zintka will beg to do it. Is there an errand to run Zintka is glad to go. In fact, it seems her delight to make herself useful.

Zintka's chief joy is in "making newspapers." A little desk has been placed in Zintka's corner, and each day the newspapers, after being read, are turned over to her. Some days she neatly clips out the pictures and issues an illustrated edition. Then again she cuts out the large letters, puts them together so as to spell the simple words she knows and publishes a very interesting budget of news. Of course Zintka has her busy days. These are when she writes editorials. She has heard about poets, too, and when the days are bright and her spirits high she plays writing poetry.

Zintka's playmate is a white boy of nearly her own age, who also was adopted by General and Mrs. Colby. The two are greatly attached to each other.

"Lost Bird" is a pretty child. A mass of raven-black hair falls over her shoulders. She has an expression denoting high intelligence. Her lips seem just ready to burst into laughter. A rather determined chin and slightly elevated cheek bones are all that denote the Indian characteristics. She has learned only the English tongue.

General Colby, who has adopted the child, has been prominent in social, military and political circles for years. Perhaps no man in America possesses a more accurate knowledge of Indian affairs. He has held many important positions of trust in the gift of Presidents and Cabinet officers, and his part in the ghost-dance war was such as to win him renown. Mrs. Colby has been engaged for years on the lecture platform and in publishing a woman's paper.

The Squirrel Who Loved Music.

I have just read about a sportsman, who, one day, in the woods, sat very still, and began to whistle an air to a red squirrel on a tree.

"In a twinkling," says he, "the little fellow sat up, leaned its head to one side, and listened. A moment after, he had scrambled down the trunk, and when within a few yards, he sat up and listened again. Pretty soon he jumped upon the pile of rails on which I was, came within four feet of me, sat up, made an umbrella of his bushy tail, and looked straight at me, his little eyes beaming with pleasure. Then I changed the tune, and chut! away he skipped. But before long he came back to his seat on the rails, and, as I watched him, it actually seemed as if he were trying to pucker up his mouth to whistle. I changed the tune again, but this time he looked so funny as he scampered off, that I burst out laughing, and he came back no more. I had much more enjoyment out of this squirrel than if I had shot him."

WINTER OATS IN INDIANA.

Unfavorable Reports of the Purdue University.

The Purdue University Agricultural Experiments Station publishes the following bulletin dated Aug. 28th:

Winter oats is a comparatively new and untried crop in the State. Advertisers claim winter oats to be hardy in Indiana. Heavier, more prolific, and a more certain crop than spring oats.

The tests at the Experiment Station do not sustain these claims as to yield and hardiness, and the reports in the agricultural press are conflicting.

A number of queries were sent recently to fifty farmers living in northern, central and southern Indiana.

The following is a summary of the twenty replies received: Eight state that they have grown winter oats one year; four, two; one, three years. The area varies from one to twenty-five acres. The yield range from nothing to sixty bushels to the acre. Four state that they sow in August, six in September and one in September and October. The quantity of seed sown varies from three pecks to two bushels to the acre. Most sow but one bushel. Eleven state that they sow with a drill, and one sowed a part of the seed broadcast. Five state that their purpose in growing winter oats is to obtain seed. Six state that they sow both for pasture and seed. In reply to the question, "Would you advise your neighbor to grow winter oats as a regular farm crop?" five answer "yes." Two of these five correspondents live in Bartholomew county, and one each in Madison, Jennings and Lawrence counties. One correspondent, each in Harrison, Morgan and Cass counties states that further trial of winter oats is necessary to determine their adaptability. One correspondent each in Ripley, Jackson and Tippecanoe countries answers the question with a "no." One correspondent each in Gibson, Switzerland, White, Randolph, Noble and DeKalb counties, is unable to learn that the winter oats are grown in the country.

One correspondent each in Posey and Putnam counties states that winter oats have been tried in a small way without favorable results.

Judging from the replies received, winter oats is not a reliable crop even in southern Indiana. In all parts of the State where spring oats can be grown successfully, it will be less risk to grow them. This is especially true of the north half of the State. Winter oats "killed out" completely at the Experiment Station in winter of 1894-5. The winter of 1895-6 so seriously damaged the crop that the yields on two plats were only 28 and 37 bushels respectively. Spring oats in the same field yielded 47 to 80 bushels to the acre.

Where spring oats is an unprofitable crop, it will doubtless be well to give winter oats a further trial in the hope of developing greater hardiness.—Country Gentleman.

FRUIT ORCHARD.

Dawson plums are quick sale and bring readily $1.60 to $1.75 per bushel in St. Louis market.

Unless the spring of 1897 should be unusually wet, another visitation of the army worm will not occur in several years.

"To thin, or not to thin," that is the question in many apple orchards. Nature solves it in many cases by breaking off large limbs.

All pears are much better in quality when ripened off the tree. The best plan is to wrap each pear in paper. Old newspapers will do.

Any agricultural or horticultural fair that is not at the same time, elevating, refining and educating in its influences is from start to finish a failure.

Prof. Voorhes in the "First Principles of Agriculture" lays greater stress upon the fertilizing value of lime than do most writers on the subject.

No money spent by the State last year, says the Southwest, was used to better purpose than that which went to pay the expenses of the farmer's institutes.

For family use, and to be eaten out of hand, we know of no one of the summer varieties of apples to equal Early Joe. Its thin skin and remarkably tender flesh make it difficult to ship.

Among the curiosities at the fruit show was a shingle from the house in which John Brown was born. It is an oak shaved shingle and in an excellent state of preservation. On one side is a painting of the house and barn, a typical New England farm house.

An exchange says that the ripening of grapes may be hastened by thinning the bunches. We doubt it. The remaining cluster may grow larger where a part are removed, but they will hardly mature any quicker. The certain way to hasten the ripening of grapes is by girdling the vines at the time the berries are about two-thirds grown.

The New York Press says the vineyardist who did not spray their grape vines this year made a serious mistake, as they have already learned to their sorrow and prospective cost. It is estimated that fully fifty per cent. of the Catawba crop will be destroyed by the rot, the scourage being confined almost entirely to vineyards that were not sprayed. Last year there was little or no rot on account of the favorable weather. Vineyards unsprayed were not affected. This fact, no doubt, induced many not to spray this year. It is pretty safe to predict that hereafter spraying will be universal every year.

Fairs and Fakir.

The New England Farmer of Aug 15 propounds the following conundrum; "Is it no more? And yet the fairs are kept up with increasing expenses, with great strain to pay the bills and with a constant tendency to circus attractions to draw a paying crowd. To reason correctly we must recall first principles and conditions. Has the old time agricultural society merely as the promotor of an annual fair, outlived its usefulness?" No! it has not so much "outlived its usefulness," as it has "fallen among thieves," and the circus fellows in the majority of cases have the best of it.

HIGHWAY SKATING!

A New Autumn Outdoor Sport for Everybody.

Road skating is an outdoor sport which for women at least promises to become as established a custom as bicycling. Let no one confound this new sport with rinking on four rollers or flying on steel runners; yet it is a compromise between the runner and roller skate, with some ideas borrowed from the bicycle. It is composed of a steel frame that clamps onto the foot, and to this, directly under the heel and toe, are fastened a couple of large wood or steel wheels, with or without rubber tires, as your fancy pleases. Previous experiences on ice blades or the four old wooden wheels helps one not at all in mastering locomotion on the road skates, first because to balance, the foot on two instead of four rollers is no easy job, and then because one is lifted nearly two and a half inches from the floor.

For these reasons the center of gravity for road skating must be sought with the aid of an attendant in a rink, and studied as carefully as for exercise on the ice. The effort for one thoroughly ignorant of the proper stride is almost painfully difficult, but is as easy to learn as the bicycle, and quite as much fun when you discover how. Just as no cyclist is ever content to spend his leisure hours toiling round and round the biggest academy floor ever built, so, directly the eccentricities of these new skates are conquered, one is impelled to get out on the nearest asphalt or macadam highway with them.

A nice roll-beaten earth road is quite as good a skating ground, and in the open air the true joy of this improved means of locomotion is felt. There you push out exactly as if skimming over ice, picking your path with care, and running at the rate of six or eight miles an hour, when the road and weather are propitious. To any one who has once been on these high, easy wheels, there is no need of extolling the advantages they offer for their exhilarating sensation and splendid exercise, but for women and in autumn weather, as it grows too cold for bicycling, they hold out exceptional opportunities.

A bicycle skirt with bloomers and bicycle shoes all answer the needs of road skating, while the upper half of the body can be dressed just as individual taste dictates. Those who are studying out the question of balance on these foot wheels use sometimes. Instead of cycling skirts, any rather short easy walking dress and calfskin boots, which lace high and have broad comfortable soles. Weak-ankled women lace their shoes very close and use a supporting rod and can make as good time on their skates as at any time during the summer on their bicycles.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Florida's Volcanos.

For more than half a century a mysterious column of smoke by day and a flame by night, rising in the midst of an impenetrable swamp on the Gulf coast, has not only puzzled the rustic fisherman and hunters who watch it from the outer edges of the swamp, but scientists and thousands of others who have viewed it from elevated points about Tallahassee, thirty miles away.

By day it presents the appearance of a vast volume of jet black smoke rising up as though issuing from a huge smokestack, ascending high above the tree-tops and floating off on the breezes.

At night it presents a bright light as though a large house was burning and the flames were not quite visible. It appears and disappears at irregular intervals, but always in the same place From Tallahassee it is south-southeast and when burning can be plainly seen from any elevated position.

Numerous expeditions have started out with sanguine expectations, but came back worn out and disgusted. They can get all around the mystery and see it from any elevated standpoint but when they start into the swamp, which is from fifteen to thirty miles across in any direction, they are met by insurmountable barriers, besides snakes, alligators and mosquitos.

Scientific men will not admit the possibility of a volcano in the swamp, but the natives pertinently ask, "If not a volcano, what is it?"

Coffee Adulteration.

Coffee is a gloriols drink—when you can get it. The chances are that you don't get it, for an analyst has just been revealing a few of the shady practices of the coffee dealer. He does not deal out at all fair, for in one sample examined we learn that the berries had been roasted with the addition of roasting syrup, an unsavory article. This makes the decoction look stronger and enables it to hold more water. In some instances artificial berries were used, and this fraud was detected by all the berries being of the same size. Wheat starch is a common adulterant, and this certainly deserves a "stiff" penalty.

Mental Worry and Cancer.

Mental worry, says Dr. Herbert Snow, of the Cancer Hospital, is the chief existing cause of cancer. The most serious increase of cancer during the last few years is due to the worries caused by the accelerated rush of modern life. In 1864 the proportion of cancer sufferers was 385 to the million; in 1888 it had risen to 610—the number of deaths in the latter year being 6 284 males, and 11,222 females, or 17,506 in all. Until society emerges into some calmer sea, declares Dr. Snow, in 'The Nineteenth Century,' a progressive increase in the prevalence of cancer may be predicted as a matter of course.

Vaccination in China.

The Chinese, who reject scornfully nearly every application of western medical science, are, according to the Governor of Hong-Kong, firm believers in the advantage gained from vaccination, and submit to the ordeal with a cheerfulness and philosophy which are characteristic of this wily Oriental. Protection by vaccination is especially required in Hong-Kong, owing, as Sir William Des Voeux points out, to the frequency with which small-pox is introduced, by steamers coming from all parts of the world, and to its fatal prevalence when it has once obtained a footing.

A Healing Touch

that quickly and permanently cures all skin diseases is the touch that applies

HEISKELL'S OINTMENT

Pure blood, with all its advantages of health, vigor and vitality is produced by

HEISKELL'S Blood & Liver Pills

Ointment, 50 cents a box. Pills, 25 cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

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Wide-awake intelligent, progressive and enterprising men and women who look to their own interests buy medicines that are sold on business principles. **MAYERS' MAGNETIC CATARRH CURE** is sold to every one on a positive guarantee to cure or money refunded, if used according to directions.

Price $1.00, any drug store, or mailed for price. **WRITE FOR BOOKLET ON HEALTH. THE MT. CITY DRUG CO., PITTTSBURGH, PA.**

Cures Everybody.

Painesville, O., January 14, 1897.

The Mt. City Drug Co.:

Gents.—I have been trying to procure some of your Catarrh Cure in this city. It is the only remedy that has cured everybody that has used it according to directions around here, and if I can get it I want some for my wife. There are several other parties that want it here. I write this to see if it finds you. If so, write and I will send the money. Yours,

JOHN T. LYNCH, Painesville O.

IF YOU HAVE NOT

A CLEAR COMPLEXION

it is only one of many indications that your liver is out of order. Use a remedy of

50 YEARS

standing, that has acquired a reputation for curing Liver complaints—such as

SELLERS' CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS.

They are easy to take, will improve your complexion and relieve you of those low spirits, sleepless nights, sick headache, costiveness and biliousness.

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Pullman Sleeping Cars on Nos. 6 and 15; Pullman Vestibule Dining and Sleeping Cars on Nos. 4 to Pittsburgh, where Nos. 4, 6, 8, 20 and 32 connect in Union Station for the East. Parlor Cars on Trains Nos. 10 and 11. Dark Faced type denotes time from 12 noon to 12 midnight. Light faced, from 12 midnight to 12 noon.

Westward.	9	3	15	31	11
	AM	PM	PM	AM	PM
Pittsb'gh lv	*7 00	1 35	*6 30	5 00	*5 00
Beaver Falls "	8 05	2 46	7 30	6 16	5 49
Columbiana "		3 40		7 28	
Alliance "	9 12	3 47		7 35	
Orrville "	9 25	4 01	8 34	7 50	6 37
Akron "	9 50	4 30	8 55	8 20	6 55
Cleveland ar	9 55	4 40	8 56	8 20	PM
Maximo "		4 55		8 37	
Louisville "		5 06		8 49	
Canton "	10 26	5 23	9 27	9 05	
Massillon "	10 38	5 40	9 46	9 22	
Lawrence "		5 52		9 37	
Burton City "		6 00		9 44	
Orrville "	11 01	6 08	10 06	9 55	
Smithville "		6 20		10 10	
Wooster "	11 18	6 31	10 26	10 22	
Shreve "		6 50		10 44	
Big Prairie "		6 59		10 54	
Lakeville "		7 07		10 57	
Loudonville "		7 16		11 10	39
Perrysville "		7 25		11 20	AM
Mansfield "	12 25	7 53	11 30	11 50	6 30
Crestline ar	12 50	8 25	11 59	12 25	6 55
Bucyrus lv	1 16	PM	12 26	4 03	7 33
Lima "	2 50		2 00	6 10	9 50
Van Wert "	3 34		2 44	7 05	10 43
Ft. Wayne ar	4 25		3 35	8 10	11 55
Warsaw lv	5 47		4 42		1 28
Plymouth "	6 10		5 18		2 10
Valparaiso "	7 24		6 17		3 23
Chicago ar	9 00		7 45		5 05
	PM		AM	PM	PM

Eastward.	20	8	4	6	
	AM	PM	PM	AM	
Chicago lv	*7 30	*3 00	*11 30	*2 45	
Valparaiso "	9 15	4 37	1 20	4 00	
Plymouth "	10 38	5 47	2 45	4 59	
Warsaw "	11 30	6 27	3 34	5 37	
Ft. Wayne ar	12 50	7 35	5 10	6 52	
Van Wert lv	2 18	8 43	6 36	.....	32
Lima "	3 15	9 30	7 35	8 30	AM
Bucyrus "	5 18	11 19	9 45	10 09	5 45
Crestline "	6 10	11 55	10 25	10 50	6 20
Mansfield "	6 40	12 20	10 52	11 15	6 57
Lucas "	6 55			11 28	7 09
Perrysville "	7 09			11 41	6 05
Loudonville "	7 18			11 51	6 17
Lakeville "	7 30			12 03	6 27
Big Prairie "	7 33			12 12	6 31
Shreve "	7 41			12 20	6 39
Wooster "	8 03	1 30	12 10	12 42	7 00
Smithville "	8 15			12 55	7 11
Orrville "	8 30	1 51	12 34	1 10	7 25
Burton City "	8 37				7 31
Lawrence "	8 45			1 30	7 38
Massillon "	9 03	2 18	1 01	1 46	7 50
Canton "	9 20	2 34	1 20	2 05	8 05
Louisville "	9 35			2 20	8 24
Maximo "	9 45			2 32	8 36
Alliance { ar	10 00	3 10	1 55	2 45	8 50
lv	10 00	3 10	2 00	3 15	9 40
Salem "	10 30	3 34	2 28	3 38	10 10
Leetonia "	10 45		2 43	b	10 25
Columbiana "	10 54		2 50		10 34
Beaver Falls "	11 58	4 45	3 56	4 45	11 45
Pittsb'gh ar	1 15	5 50	5 10	5 45	1 15
	A M	AM	PM	PM	PM

	10	
	AM	
	5 00	
	5 49	
	6 37	
	6 55	
	PM	
	39	
	AM	
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	6 55	
	7 33	
	9 50	
	10 43	
	11 55	
	1 28	
	2 10	
	3 23	
	5 05	
	PM	

	32	
	AM	
	10 09	
	10 50	15 20
	11 15	5 45
	11 28	5 57
	11 41	6 09
	11 51	6 17
	12 03	6 27
	12 12	6 31
	12 20	6 39
	12 42	7 00
	12 55	7 11
	1 10	7 25
		7 31
	1 30	7 38
	1 46	7 50
	2 05	8 05
	2 20	8 24
	2 32	8 36
	2 45	8 50
	3 15	9 40
	3 38	10 10
	b	10 25
		10 34
	4 45	11 45
	5 10	5 45
	PM	PM

*Daily. †Except Sunday. |Meals. ‡Flag Stop. bStops to let off Cleveland passengers.

At Orrville connection is made with C., A. & C. Ry. train for Cleveland by **Nos. 8, 8, 32** and for Columbus by **Nos. 4, 6, 9, 15, 20, 31** and **32**. **Nos. 9** and **15** connect at Mansfield with trains over the Toledo Division for Tiffin and Toledo. **Nos. 4** and **8** connect at Alliance for Niles and Youngstown.

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WHEELING & LAKE ERIE R'Y.

TIME TABLE—IN EFFECT AUG 28th, 1898.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

EASTWARD.	NO. 1*	NO. 3*	NO. 5*	NO. 7*
LEAVING	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Toledo Cher'ySt	.....	.....	4 00	.....
Toledo Un. Dep.	7 15	1 20	.....	.....
Oak Harbor	8 20	2 23	5 02	.....
Fremont	8 40	2 44	5 27	.....
Clyde	8 54	2 57	5 43	.....
Bellevue	9 06	3 10	5 58	.....
Monroeville	9 19	3 23	6 18	.....
Norwalk	9 28	3 32	6 22	.....
Wellington	10 05	4 10	.....	.....
Spencer	10 15	4 21	.....	.....
Lodi	10 30	4 35	.....	.....
Creston	10 48	4 49	.....	.....
Orrville	11 18	5 13	.....	.....
Massillon	11 50	5 42	.....	6 45
Navarre	12 12	6 00	.....	7 00
Zoar	12 35	6 21	.....	7 25
Valley Jct	12 43	6 28	.....	7 33
Sherrodsville	1 08	6 51	.....	8 00
Bowerstown	1 23	7 07	.....	8 16
Unionvale	2 08	7 57	.....	9 10
Brilliant	4 29	.....	.....	10 54
Mingo Jct.	4 39	.....	.....	11 04
Steubenville Ar	4 50	.....	.....	11 15
Martins Ferry	3 10	9 05	.....	10 20
Wheeling	3 20	9 15	.....	10 30
ARRIVE.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.

WESTWARD.	NO. 4*	NO. 6†	NO. 8†	NO. 2*
LEAVING	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	
Wheeling	5 30	10 00	3 40	.....
Martins Ferry	5 39	10 10	3 50	.....
Steubenville Lv	.....	9 05	2 10	.....
Mingo Jct.	.....	9 16	2 21	.....
Brilliant	.....	9 26	2 31	.....
Unionvale	6 38	11 18	5 03	.....
Bowerston	7 21	12 08	5 55	.....
Sherrodsville	7 35	12 24	6 12	.....
Valley Jct	8 00	12 54	6 35	.....
Zoar	8 08	1 02	6 42	.....
Navarre	8 30	1 27	7 05	.....
Massillon	8 50	1 50	7 20	.....
Orrville	9 20	2 22	P. M.	.....
Creston	9 45	2 48	.....	.....
Lodi	10 00	3 03	.....	.....
Spencer	10 15	3 19	.....	.....
Wellington	10 25	3 30	.....	A. M.
Norwalk	11 03	4 10	.....	7 00
Monroeville	11 13	4 20	.....	7 10
Bellevue	11 27	4 35	.....	7 25
Clyde	11 40	4 50	.....	7 40
Fremont	11 55	5 05	.....	7 57
Oak Harbor	12 15	5 26	.....	8 20
Toledo Un. Dep	1 20	6 30	.....	.....
Toledo Cher'yst	.....	.....	.....	9 15
ARRIVE.	P. M.	P. M.		A. M.

*Daily. †Daily Ex. Sunday.

H. J. BOOTH, Gen. Traffic Mgr. J. F. TOWNSEND, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt.

Canton-Massillon Electric Ry—Interurban

On and after Wedn'day, June 15, '98, Interurban trains will leave the Public Square Canton, for Massillon, and the City Park, Massillon, for Canton, as follows:

STANDARD TIME.

*5 30 a m	11 30 a m	5 30 p m
*6 06 a m	12 06 p m	6 06 p m
6 54 a m	12 54 p m	6 54 p m
7 30 a m	1 30 p m	7 30 p m
8 06 a m	2 06 p m	8 06 p m
8 54 a m	2 54 p m	8 54 p m
9 30 a m	3 30 p m	9 30 p m
10 06 a m	4 06 p m	10 30 p m
10 54 a m	4 54 p m	

*Sundays excepted.

All trains leaving Massillon after 8:00 a.m. connect for the Lake.

For special service, rates and information apply to F. H. KILLINGER, Gen. Agt., Massillon O.

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Ry. Co.

Schedule in effect May 15th, 1898.

North Bound. Main Line.	2	4	6	8
Central Standard	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Bellaire	.....	5 50	.....	.....
Bridgeport	.....	6 05	1 40	5 00
Uhrichsville	4 45	6 10	3 45	7 12
New Philadelphia	5 04	6 28	4 08	7 28
Canal Dover	5 11	6 36	4 10	7 35
Justus	5 41	7 02	4 39	8 03
Massillon	6 00	7 22	4 54	8 18
Canal Fulton	6 13	7 40	5 11	.....
Warwick	6 25	7 49	5 18	.....
Sterling	6 48	10 12	5 40	.....
Seville	6 55	10 18	5 46	.....
Chippewa Lake	7 04	10 26	5 55	.....
Medina	7 16	10 37	6 07	.....
Lester	7 29	10 49	6 19	.....
Brooklyn	8 14	11 34	7 01	.....
Cleveland	8 30	11 50	7 15	.....

Lorain Branch.	12	14	16	10
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Lester	8 25	10 50	6 40	3 25
Grafton	8 48	11 07	6 58	3 42
Elyria	9 00	11 21	7 16	3 57
Lorain	9 15	11 35	7 30	4 10

South Bound Main Line	1	3	5	7
Central Standard	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
Cleveland	7 20	2 25	5 30	.....
Brooklyn	7 36	2 41	5 47	.....
Lester	8 22	3 26	6 42	.....
Medina	8 30	3 35	6 52	.....
Chippewa Lake	8 41	3 46	7 05	.....
Seville	8 50	3 55	7 14	.....
Sterling	8 56	4 01	7 20	.....
Warwick	9 18	4 23	7 42	.....
Canal Fulton	9 24	4 29	7 49	.....
Massillon	9 45	4 46	8 09	6 30
Justus	10 08	5 02	8 25	6 46
Canal Dover	10 34	5 31	8 55	7 16
New Philadelphia	10 41	5 38	9 02	7 23
Uhrichsville	11 25	6 05	20	7 44
Bridgeport	1 30	9 10	.....	10 00
Bellaire	.....	5 20	.....	.....

Lorain Branch.	11	13	15	9
	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
Lorain	6 37	2 25	4 25	9 50
Elyria	6 44	2 39	4 40	10 05
Grafton	7 04	2 55	4 56	10 21
Lester	7 28	3 12	5 15	10 40

Nos. 1, 2, 5 and 6 Daily between Cleveland and Uhrichsville. Other trains daily except Sunday. Electric cars from Bridgeport to Wheeling, Bellaire and Martin's Ferry.

For through tickets, or any information, consult any agent, or address,

M. G. CARNELL, G. P. A. Cleveland, O.

The Cleveland Terminal & Valley R.R.

"B. & O. System."

Taking Effect Dec. 20, 1897.

NORTH BOUND.

	* No. 46	* No. 4.	† No. 8.	* No. 10	† No. 6.
Massillon	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Canton	5 38	8 15	P 12 06	4 19	7 45
Akron	6 22	9 05	1 00	5 13	8 35
Cleveland	8 05	10 05	2 10	6 20	9 25

SOUTH BOUND.

	* No. 1.	† No. 3.	† No. 7.	* No. 5.	* No. 47
Cleveland	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Akron	8 27	P 12 01	2 30	4 40	7 35
Canton	9 41	1 08	3 05	5 44	8 40
Massillon	11 10	2 10	4 10	6 10	9 10

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

E. W. Busby, Ticket Agent, Hotel Sailer.

Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Ry.

Schedule in Effect June 26, 1898.

SOUTH BOUND.

Central Time	3 Day	39 Day	35 Day Ex Sun	7 Day Ex Sun		
	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.		
Cleveland....Lv	8 50	7 40	3 15	.....		
Euclid Ave... "	9 00	7 50	3 25	.....		
Newburg..... "	9 18	8 05	3 40	.....		
Hudson ..... "	9 45	8 40	4 15	.....		
Cuyahoga F.. "	9 58	8 54	4 30	.....		
Akron..... "	10 10	9 07	4 45	.....		
Orrville ... { Ar	11 01	10 00	5 40	.....		
Orrville ... { Lv	11 08	10 10	5 45	.....		
Millersburg.. "	11 41	10 40	6 20	6 00		
Gambier..... "	12 40	12 10	p. m.	7 07		
Mt. Vernon { Ar

MRS. GEORGE'S PLEA.

One of Not Guilty Entered by the Alleged Murderess.

THE PRELIMINARY HEARING FIXED

Will Take Place at Two o'Clock Tuesday Afternoon—The Funeral of the Victim, George D. Saxton, Conducted This Afternoon.

CANTON, Oct. 10.—Sunday brought no new developments in the George D. Saxton murder case. Mrs. George, the accused, has been removed from the city prison to the county jail and spent the day and night as comfortably as the surroundings would permit. She is composed, and at no time since her incarceration has she displayed the slightest nervousness of feeling. Long before the hour fixed for the preliminary hearing, 10 o'clock, the office of Justice Reigner was thronged to overflowing and in the street near the entrance women and children congregated to secure a possible glimpse of the alleged murderess. Mrs. George, although generally suspected, is not without friends Sympathy for her is expressed on all sides, but the crime is deplored and Mr. Saxton's relatives universally pitied.

Mrs. George still declines to discuss the murder, but is polite and cheerful and seems confident of being acquitted. There is much speculation as to the result of the trial and the general impression is that the evidence will be purely circumstantial and not sufficiently strong to convict Mrs George under the charge of murder in the first degree. Several professional men who are indirectly interested in the case stated this morning that, if convicted at all, Mrs George would be found guilty of manslaughter and would receive a light sentence to the penitentiary. Those directly connected with the prosecution are of the opinion that, after having fired the shots which killed Mr. Saxton, Mrs. George at once consulted her attorney. About 7 o'clock Friday evening Mrs. George went to Lawyer Sterling's office in the Dannemiller block, but on being informed that the latter was not in, hurried away presumably to Mr. Sterling's residence. But for the legal advice recieved it is thought Mrs. George could have been induced to talk on the night of her arrest.

The coroner's inquest was concluded Saturday evening, but brought out no evidence other than that heretofore published. No person recognized Mrs. George as the person who did the shooting, but a number saw the woman in black hurrying away. Some are of the belief that the murder was done by a man disguised as a woman, but the authorities scoff at the idea. Mrs. George had previously threatened to kill Mr. Saxton unless he remained away from the Althouse house, and it is said on one other occasion fired three shots at Saxton, none of which took effect. Mayor Rice received a postal from Springfield, Sunday, which contained the following inscription:

"I killed Saxton and am glad of it.
(Signed) X. Y. Z."

No attention was given the card as it is thought to have been written by a crank or practical joker.

The funeral of the late Mr. Saxton took place at 2 o'clock this afternoon from the residence of his sister, Mrs. M. C. Barber. The services were conducted in private, the Rev. O. B. Milligan, of the First Presbyterian church officiating. Interment took place in the family vault in West Lawn cemetery. President and Mrs. McKinley, Mrs. Barber, her two sons John and George, arrived from Washington at 10:38 Sunday morning, having come as far as Pittsburg by a special train. They were accompanied by Webb Hayes, Miss Helen McKinley, the President's sister, and Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Bowman. At the cemetery several thousand people congregated and during the service the streets about the residence were thronged.

Mrs. George was arraigned before Justice Reigner shortly after 10 o'clock. She waived the hearing of the affidavit, and herself pleaded not guilty to the charge of murder in the first degree, whereupon the court fixed the preliminary hearing for 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon Mrs George was represented by Lawyers Welty, Rice and Sterling, and Prosecuting Attorney Pomerene is being assisted by Lawyer J. J. Grant, who filed the affidavit. While in the court room Mrs. George was perfectly calm, and seemed unmindful of the throng of persons about her.

Will Bring Home the Eighth's Dead.

Yesterday Colonel C. V. Hard spent in Canton in consultation with Major Bryan, Quartermaster Kuhns and Adjutant Maynes, of the Eighth Ohio, upon matters relative to the regiment. Colonel Hard is reported as saying that he had nothing official that could indicate any change from the original plan to have the Eighth mustered out upon the expiration of its furlough. Colonel Hard also said that a ship and corps of men would probably be sent to Cuba by the government to disinter and bring back to the United States the remains of the dead of the regiment All the bodies will be shipped to the relatives free of charge. But it will be quite likely along in November or December before this is done, for the health authorities are taking every precaution to prevent the spread of disease.—Wooster Republican.

Everybody's liable to itching piles. Rich and poor, old and young—terrible the torture they suffer. Only one sure cure. Doan's Ointment. Absolutely safe; can't fail.

The Redpath Concert Company at the Armory on October 13th.

THE TIMMER MARKET.

It Is a Unique Affair Held at Aberdeen, Scotland.

On the last Wednesday of August every year is a fair, called the "Timmer market," held in the Castle square in Aberdeen, Scotland. Some 50 or 60 years ago nothing could be bought at it but wooden articles, from which arose the name "Timmer." Now, however, it is the Scotch housewife's last chance of getting her berries for preserving. Every patron of the market knows that after that month the only chance of fruit is gone; hence the rush. Great and small, rich and poor, alike turn out.

Booths set to the best advantage and numbering perhaps 200 are arranged in rows, ample room being left for the buyers and pleasure seekers between. Fruit stalls, old clothes dealers, shooting ranges, wheels of fortune—everything to make a penny—can be found there. Schools and colleges have no recognized holiday on that Wednesday, yet the average "med" is a regular attendant. Up and down he parades, blowing his trumpet in the face of every one he meets and looking the very picture of happiness.

By 7 o'clock the "tarry rope" lamps are lit and the fun commences. Country "bumkins" fetch their "lasses" and buy them candy and pears or whatever is wished for, provided that the cost does not exceed sixpence. The elite of both sexes mix with the crowd and "treat," the one the other. When all is about sold out, the students start for home with a rush, upsetting the stalls as they go. Nothing of course is said by the police, it being "Timmer" day. Should any one be so absentminded as to forget the months and the days thereof he has no doubt whatever from the head splitting noise of the last Wednesday in August

FEEDING SKELETON.

A Hotel Man's Experience With a Freak Boarder.

"Once in awhile I have some freak boarders," said a hotel manager. "One time I had a living skeleton who came very near breaking me up in business. He came here for a long stay, as he was going to make the rounds of all the museums in town. His manager came to me and made arrangements for the skeleton to live at my hotel while he was in the city. I supposed that a living skeleton didn't live on much of anything but water, so I made him a rate away down—$3 a week, I believe—it was for board and room. The skeleton arrived early one morning, so the first meal he had at the hotel was breakfast.

"After he had finished his breakfast and gone to his room I went to the dining room and asked the waiter what the skeleton had eaten. I nearly fell dead when the waiter told me that the new boarder had consumed three cups of coffee, two orders of beefsteak, four fried eggs, two big baked potatoes, half a loaf of bread and a plate of buckwheat cakes. What do you think of that? That was certainly the worst surprise party I ever experienced. But there was no way out of it. I had made the rates and I could not 'fire' the skeleton out. He staid with me nearly six weeks, and he came close to eating me out of house and home."—Exchange.

Long Service.

A description of the old New England Sabbath is calculated to make restless children of the present day and possibly some of their elders thankful they were not born two centuries ago.

The Sabbath began Saturday afternoon with the going down of the sun.

Sunday morning a horn was loudly blown to announce the hour of worship. Service began at 9 o'clock and lasted for eight hours, with an intermission of one hour for dinner and conversation. In the earliest days the congregation sat on rude benches, their seats being assigned them at town meeting. The service consisted of several parts, which are chronicled in an ancient diary as follows:

"Preliminary prayer or invocation; chapter of Bible read and expounded; psalm in meter, read out line by line by Deacon S.; long prayer on various matters, one hour and a half; sermon of 100 to 250 pages; at close of service, baptism; sinners put on trial, confessed before congregation. Minister C. bowed right and left, no person stirring till he had passed down and out of the meeting house."—Youth's Companion.

Origin of the Days of the Week.

Sunday, the day devoted to the worship of the sun by our forefathers. Monday, the day devoted to the worship of the moon by our forefathers. Tuesday, the day devoted to the worship of Tiu or Tyw, the god of war. Wednesday, the day devoted to the worship of Woden or Odin, the god of wind. Thursday, the day devoted to the worship of Thor, the god of thunder. Friday, the day devoted to the worship of Freya or Friga, the Venus of the north. Saturday, the day devoted to the worship of Saturn, the god of agriculture, or Satyr, the god of the forest.

Essential.

"There is no denying," exclaimed the Chinese emperor, "that China is a great country. Our nation is one whose importance the world cannot fail to recognize."

"The other countries are the ones who carry on the real contests," mildly suggested Li Hung Chang.

"I know it. But we're the stakes."—Washington Star.

In France the oxen that work in the fields are regularly sung to as an encouragement to exertion, and no peasant has the slightest doubt but that the animals listen to him with pleasure.

Elephants on Indian railways pay at the rate of 6 cents a mile. The baggage cars have compartments for dogs, cats, guinea pigs, rabbits and monkeys.

QUEER IDEAS OF FUN.

SAVAGES WHO LAUGH ONLY WHEN SOME ONE IS HURT.

The Writhings of a Victim Under Torture Send Them Into a Frenzy of Merriment—Fearful Punishments That Evoke Yells of Glee.

The laugh, which is now so closely associated with good humor and kindly feeling, originally implied nothing of the sort. It expressed almost the reverse. It was the crow of triumph over a fallen foe.

Such is its nature still among savages and barbarous peoples, and its unexpected manifestations are occasionally very startling. Dancing on the body of a prostrate enemy is to them hilarious business. The writhing of a victim under torture is the funniest thing imaginable. A new device for torment is a clever jest. The inflicting of a ghastly wound as some poor wretch runs the gantlet makes them yell with glee. The things that shock or horrify or disgust the civilized man are about the only things worth laughing at from a savage's point of view.

With the exception, therefore, of rough practical jokes, which may possibly wrinkle his stolid features with a momentary grin, the barbarian has no appreciation of civilized humor. He can't see where the fun comes in if nobody is hurt.

This was curiously illustrated not long ago when a considerable number of Chinamen went to a New York theater to see a burlesque performance When the American part of the audience laughed, the delegation from Chinatown sat with faces absolutely blank, but the moment any hint of brutality, tragedy or tears appeared on the stage their heavy features lighted and were wreathed in smiles. It was a strange thing to witness, but it was all in perfect keeping with the cruel instincts of their race.

Even the knowledge that he is himself to be the next victim does not spoil the fun of a cruel spectacle for a barbarian thoroughbred. Here is an instance:

A number of Siamese who had been engaged in a bloody revolt were captured red handed and sentenced to military execution. A platoon of soldiers was drawn up with loaded muskets, before whom the doomed men were led out in squads of five or six to be shot, while those who were waiting their turn stood by, under guard, looking on.

When the first volley was fired, the victims, torn by the storm of bullets, leaped into the air with violent contortions and fell dead. And this to the poor wretches who were about to go through the same experience seemed so fine a show and so excruciatingly funny that they were fairly convulsed with laughter.

Such is the humor of savages, and such doubtless were the beginnings of mirth the world over. Strange as it may seem, there are many hints of this barbarous origin in the fun of the most highly civilized. We no longer laugh at really tragic occurrences, it is true, for other and more humane emotions are too strongly excited.

But if we chance to see a ridiculous mishap which does not quite rise to the dignity of tragedy—an accident by which some one is greatly inconvenienced and annoyed without being seriously injured—the remnant of the savage breaks loose in us, and we laugh till the tears come.

Why else are we amused when we see a well dressed man thrown sprawling in the mud or deluged with dirty water from an upper window or driven up a tree by a cross dog or an ugly bull? Why else do we so keenly enjoy the agony of a man who has accidentally pounded his finger nail, instead of the tack he was driving into the carpet, or laugh at the unfortunate who blindly steps on a stray barrel hoop which flips up and slaps him in the face? Instances might be multiplied without limit.

It is noticeable that children often laugh at things which do not amuse adults, but, on the contrary, shock and pain them. That is because the child's finer sensibilities are as yet imperfectly developed. He is still near the savage state. There is a very prevalent sentiment to the contrary, but this is the fact.

In proportion as men become truly civilized, however, their sense of humor becomes refined, and they revolt at any suggestion of brutality. Yet it is worthy of remark that the gentlest among us are frequently amused at a picture or a story representing things the actual occurrence of which would shock us greatly.—Boston Post.

Cabby's Rich Fare.

"Princess street, sir?" said a cabby outside a Yorkshire street railway station to his fare. "Why, that's not half a minute's wank from 'ere."

"Never mind, drive away," answered the gentleman.

"But I can't charge you less than 18 pence, sir; that's the legal fare."

"All right, my good man, only start quickly, and I'll give you a couple of fares."

Cabby jumped upon the box with a beaming face, flicked up his horse and shouted jocosely to an imaginary wife:

"Don't wait dinner if I'm late, Mary Ann! I'm taking the king o' Klondike to 'is himperial habode!"—London Telegraph.

The Insurance Man's Guess.

"He is the stupidest man—he never opens his mouth without putting his foot in it," said the young girl of the clerk who had taken her to the natatorium.

"Perhaps that is the only way he can make both ends meet on his small salary," remarked the insurance man.—Spokane Spokesman-Review.

The desert of Sahara is as large as all that portion of the United States lying west of the Mississippi.

The proper name: Some dentists speak of the room in which they receive their patients as "parlors." But they ought to call them drawing rooms.

A trifle off color: "It looks like rain," said the polite milkman to the lady of the house. "This milk looks as if it had rained," was the curt response.

Ready for an emergency: Young Goodcatch—"Does the unexpected ever happen with you, Miss Mabel?" "No, But papa says if it should, I am to accept."

Do not think of knocking out another man's brains because he differs in opinion from you. It would be as rational to knock yourself on the head because you differ from yourself ten years ago.—Horace Mann.

YOUNG AT SIXTY.

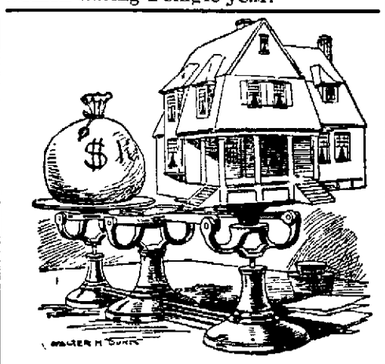
Serene comfort and happiness in advanced years are realized by comparatively few women.

Their hard lives, their liability to serious troubles on account of their peculiar organism and their profound ignorance concerning themselves, all combine to shorten the period of usefulness and fill their later years with suffering.

Mrs. Pinkham has done much to make women strong. She has given advice to many that has shown them how to guard against disease and retain vigorous health in old age. From every corner of the earth there is constantly coming the most convincing statements from women, showing the efficacy of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in overcoming female ills. Here is a letter from Mrs. J. C. Orms, of 220 Horner St., Johnstown, Pa., which is earnest and straight to the point:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I feel it my duty to tell all suffering women that I think your remedies are wonderful. I had trouble with my head, dizzy spells and hot flashes. Feet and hands were cold, was very nervous, could not sleep well, had kidney trouble, pain in ovaries and congestion of the womb. Since taking your remedies I am better every way My head trouble is all gone, have no pain in ovaries, and am cured of womb trouble. I can eat and sleep well and am gaining in flesh. I consider your medicine the best to be had for female troubles."

The present Mrs. Pinkham's experience in treating female ills is unparalleled, for years she worked side by side with Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, and for sometime past has had sole charge of the correspondence department of her great business, treating by letter as many as a hundred thousand ailing women during a single year.



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and much more easy to take care of—affording you ease and comfort at the same time—is an investment in one of our real estate bargains. Vacant lots, houses and business property.

James R. Dunn
Stone Block.

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" Buffalo 8 " " Cleveland 6 "

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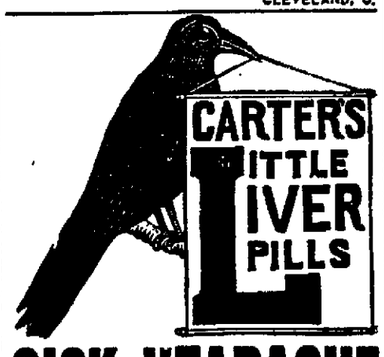

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Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

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the fraud of the day.

See you get Carter's,
Ask for Carter's,
Insist and demand
Carter's Little Liver Pills.

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Will, by special request, meet his many patients in this county every month for the next year, and examine all afflicted free. Ohio office, Columbus, O.

The noted Author and Medical Lecturer, and greatest living Specialist for the Treatment and Cure of difficult Chronic Diseases, has consented to visit this County and meet his many patients and friends, and give ALL AFFLICTED an opportunity to consult him Free of Charge and secure the latest and best treatment for such diseases as the regular family physician is not prepared to treat.

DR. H. LESTER KUTCHIN.

Dr. Kutchin will revisit this County every month, thus saving his patients the trouble and expense of visiting the city. And he is the only physician in this County who carries his own Diagrams to illustrate and make plain to all afflicted the cause and nature of their diseases. He promptly visits his town every four weeks and will so continue as long as God spares him to the afflicted.

CHRONIC DISEASES.

The Doctor treats no acute diseases, but makes a specialty of chronic and long-standing diseases. Cases given up by other doctors and pronounced incurable, he most desires to see. Dr. Kutchin has treated over 12,000 cases in Ohio in the last two years, many of which had been given up as incurable, some to be Blind, others Deaf, and a Large Number to be Invalids for Life. Now they See and Hear, and many are on the high road to Health.

The Doctor is surrounded with a fine collection of instruments for examining and treating all chronic diseases of the Head, Face, Eye, Ear, Throat, Heart, Lungs, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Skin, Brain and Nervous System, Cancers, Tumors, Piles, Swellings, Old Sores, Fits, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gout, Sick Headache, Debility, Depression of Spirits, Diseases of Children, Hereditary Diseases, etc., etc., and, in fact, all long-standing and chronic diseases. All surgical operations performed.

EXAMINATIONS FREE TO ALL.

Whenever it is known that Dr. Kutchin is stopping at a place, crowds gather to consult him, and it is not to be wondered at when it is remembered that in diagnosing a disease he never asks a question, but describes the different diseases better than the sick can themselves. It is a wonderful gift for anyone to possess, and Dr. Kutchin's diagnostic powers have created wonder throughout the country.

He adopted the following plan, which is peculiar to the large hospitals, and is not and never has been the practice of country doctors, viz.: he carefully notes the symptoms of the patient, and ascertains the condition of the internal organs, all of which he carefully records in his register for future reference In this way he ascertains the true nature of the disease and its cause. When sick people consult him he readily tells them whether he can cure or help them, or whether they are beyond hope.

HIS IMPROVED METHODS OF TREATMENT

Are mild and pleasant; agree perfectly with the most delicate Lady or Child; do not reduce strength; can be used while at work, and give the greatest possible benefit in the shortest possible time. Patients can consult him or communicate with him as often as they choose, during the whole time required for the cure, with out regard to where they may be, and without extra charge, thus rendering the treatment as successful and satisfactory as though they were living next door to each other.

MANHOOD PERFECTLY RESTORED.

Quick, painless and certain cure for Impotency, Lost Manhood, Spermatorrhœa, Losses, Weakness and Nervous Debility, also for Prostatitis, Varicocele, and all private diseases, whether from imprudent habits of youth or sexual excesses in mature years, or any cause that debilitates the sexual functions, speedily and permanently cured. Consultation free and strictly confidential. Absolute cures guaranteed in curable cases. No risk incurred.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.

Such as has baffled the skill of other physicians and remedies. Dr. Kutchin quickly cures. Cancers, Tumors, Fibroid and Polyboid Growths cured without the use of the knife. No cutting, no pain, no danger.

A LIFE OF EXPERIENCE.

The Doctor has had a whole life of study and experience in his profession, and enjoys advantages which fall to the lot of but few! After attending his Full Courses in the Medical Colleges, and graduating with the highest honors, he was not content to stop there, but has since attended other Colleges, and several times reviewed the whole profession; has also traveled extensively for the purpose of improvement, having visited the best Medical Colleges, Hospitals, Dispensaries, Eye, Ear, Lung and other Medical and Surgical Institutions, traveling thousands of miles, both by land and sea; expending thousands of dollars; improving every advantage within his command, and devoting the best years of his life to become thoroughly familiar with his profession in all its branches.

Latest Discoveries and Improvements.

Dr. Kutchin has received the most approved instruction in Analytical and Microscopical Examinations of the Blood, Urine, etc., which are now considered indispensable to a correct diagnosis in many diseases. There are many diseases which physicians in common practice do not usually treat, and are, therefore, seldom prepared with necessary and costly outfit to examine correctly, or treat with success; such cases, therefore, would do well to call at once and learn their true condition, and whether the doors of Hope are yet open, or forever closed against them.

FACTS FOR MEN OF ALL AGES.

By reason of false modesty the youth of our land are kept in ignorance of the ruinous results which certain solitary indiscreet practices produce. These vices when persisted in eventually undermine the constitution inducing nervous debility and premature decay. Dr. Kutchin has for many years enjoyed the distinction of being the most successful and celebrated specialist for the treatment and cure of these affections. You may consult him with complete confidence. Of all the maladies that afflict mankind there is probably none about which physicians in general practice know so little.

DELAY IS DANGEROUS.

Many diseases are so deceptive that hundreds of persons have them before they even suspect it They know they are not well, but are perfectly ignorant of the deadly fangs which are fastening upon them, and must, sooner or later, certainly destroy them, unless rescued by a skillful hand. Are you afflicted? Your case may now be perfectly curable, but Remember, every moment of neglect brings you nearer its incurable stages, when, perhaps, the most skillful physician can render you no assistance. The present is ours, the future may be Too Late.

Epilepsy or Fits scientifically treated and cured by a never-failing method.

Free Examination of the Urine—Each person applying for medical treatment should send or bring 2 to 4 ounces of urine, which will receive a careful chemical and microscopical examination.

Persons unskillfully treated by ignorant pretenders who keep trifling with them month after month, giving poisonous and injurious compounds, should call and see the Doctor.

☞ Cases and correspondence confidential. Treatment sent C. O. D. to any part of the United States. Correspondence with invalids solicited. All letters with stamps inclosed answered free. Call and be examined and at least learn the cause of your disease, and if it can be cured. Tape Worms removed in from three to five hours without starvation. The remedies for the whole course of treatment are furnished from the Office or at the Institute, all at once or by the month.

CONSULTATION, EXAMINATION AND ADVICE FREE TO ALL AT THE

Hotel Conrad, Massillon, Thursday, Oct. 27th, '98.

ORRVILLE, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1

Consultation, Examination and Advice FREE.
Return visits made every 28 days
ADDRESS ALL LETTERS TO DR. H LESTER KUTCHIN COLUMBUS, O.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE CENTRAL COAL COMPANY.

The Affairs of the Association are in Bad Shape.

General Manager Woodford, of the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling, is in the city, trying to still the troubled waters of the Central Coal Company. Mr. Woodford is one of the strongest supports of the company, and is moving heaven and earth to keep the organization together. It is no secret that the Central Coal Company is standing on the edge of the same precipice over which all of the coal traffic associations have gone to rapid destruction. Mr. Woodford fully realizes this, and it in great measure, accounts for the numerous conferences that he has been holding with the coal and railway officials in the city today.

A call was issued for a meeting at Columbus Tuesday, but it was impossible to get a quorum. It comes to pass now that a majority of the coal traffic officials do not care to waste time at the meeting of the company.

An effort was made last week to bring about a meeting in New York, but the proposition was turned down This has had a tendency to make matters worse. The traffic managers are now convinced that the financial interests in New York are determined to protect their coal properties at the expense of their railroads

In speaking of this feature of the situation, a railway official says: "You must understand that the same men who are interested in the coal roads have also large holdings in coal properties. These must be taken care of as well as the railroads. The West Virginia operators are making inroads into the trade, and as I size it up, the traffic managers have instructions to make rates so that Ohio coal can be put on a competitive basis with the West Virginia fields. This being so, you can readily see how the Central Coal Co, becomes a farce, and we are all in the market for business regardless of all of the rules of this alleged combination that was to have such a beneficial effect on the coal traffic."—Toledo Blade.

MORE BEER FOR MASSILLON.

A Saloon Changes Hands, and a New Bottling Works is Coming.

The West Main street saloon of R. Powell, sr., famous in years gone by as "Tammany Hall," was sold today to John Everhard, who will continue the business at the same stand. Mr. Everhard is a Massillon man, and was for many years employed in the Millport brewery. Mr. Powell was a saloonkeeper for more than twenty years. Ill health, however, necessitated his retirement.

Charles Raspiller, a representative of the Canton Brewing Company, is in Massillon today. "Our company," said he, "intends to establish a branch in this city within the next two weeks. We will erect a substantial building here if we can get a suitable site. We will place therein a bottling plant, and will give employment to a large number of men, all of whom will be Massillonians. We have not yet decided as to whom we will select as our local manager, but he will be a Massillon man."

SUPPORT FOR THE BAND.

A Plan to Provide $500 Annually, Being Discussed.

Several prominent citizens are now discussing a plan to provide $500 annually for the support of the Military band. The scheme is to secure an honorary membership of 100 persons, who will pledge themselves to subscribe $5 each year to the organization. This plan meets with universal favor, and will no doubt be carried out. With this income the band will be placed on an excellent footing, and will be enabled to retain a director.

Home Seekers' Cheap Excursions.

On October 18, November 1, 13, December 7 and 20, the North-Western Line will sell home seekers' excursion tickets, with favorable time limits, to numerous points in the West and South at exceptionally low rates. For tickets and full information apply to C. Traver or Frank Irish, 507 Smithfield street (Park Building), Pittsburg, Pa., or W. B. Kniskern, 22 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Your Best Interests

will be served by making sure of health. It will be a loss of time and money to be stricken with serious illness. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla and purify your blood In this way all germs of disease will be expelled, sickness and suffering will be avoided and your health will be preserved. Isn't this a wise course?

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Price 25 cents.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. It makes tight or new shoes feel easy; gives instant relief to corns and bunions It is the greatest comfort discovery of the age Cures and prevents swollen feet, blisters, callous and sore spots. Allen's Foot Ease is a certain cure for sweating, hot, aching, nervous feet. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25c Trial package free Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 11.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, new 62@62c

CORN—No 2 yellow, car. 38½@39c, No 2 yellow, shelled, 35@35½c, high mixed, shelled, 34@35c.

OATS—No. 1 white, new, 28@28½c; No. 2 white, clipped 27½@28c extra new, No. 3 white 6½@27c, light mixed, 25@25½c.

HAY—No 1 timothy $8.00@8.25, No 2, $7.75@8.5. No 1 clover mixed, $7.50@8.25, wagon hay, $9.50@10.00 for timothy

POULTRY—Live—Large chickens, 70@75c per pair, small, 60@65c, spring chickens, 40@50c per pair, ducks, 40@50 per pair, turkeys, 11@12c per pound, geese, $1.00@1.25 per pair. Dressed—Fancy chickens, 11@12c per pound; spring chickens, 14@15c; ducks, 11@12c, turkeys 15@16c, geese, 9@10c.

BUTTER—Elgin prints, 23@23½c; extra creamery, 22@22½c. Ohio fancy creamery, 19½@20½c country roll, 15@16c low grades and cooking, 10@12c.

CHEESE—New York, full cream, new make, 9@9½c new Ohios, full cream, 8½@9c; Wisconsin Swiss, 12@12½c; limburger, new, 8½@9c; brick cheese, 5 pound average, 11@11½c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases 16@17c; candied, 17@18c.

SAVED SOLDIERS!

Who Used Paine's Celery Compound Did Not Suffer from Fever.

The soldiers who did the most good were those who kept well.

There were plenty of brave men who were of little use when the time came because they took less care of their health than they did of their musket.

Malaria and other fevers soon picked out these men much more unerringly than the enemy's sharpshooters.

One set of men went about keeping well in a businesslike way. They took Paine's celery compound at the first indications of intestinal troubles, weakness, or when fatigued and liable to fevers. They used Paine's celery compound to purify their blood and put their health on a firm basis as soon as they made up their minds to join the service.

Corporal Beckwith thinks there was a great deal of needless sickness among the volunteers. At Chickamauga many of his messmates followed his example and fortified themselves against disease by Paine's celery compound, and not a man of them had malaria or fever of any sort or spent a day in the hospital.

Corporal Beckwith writes:

CAMP OLYMPIA, Sept. 17, 1898.

Dear Sirs—When I see so many of my poor comrades coming home looking fit only for a hospital cot, I give thanks to Paine's celery compound for the fact that I went through my enlistment without any doctor's medicine, and am today even healthier than when I went to Chickamauga I firmly believe that this good health is due to my using Paine's celery compound last winter and spring, which made my blood pure and nerves strong to resist malaria and keep me well. Very truly yours,

CORPORAL JAMES O BECKWITH, Company M, First Vermont Volunteer Infantry.

Secretary of War Stanton used to say that the best definition of rest is a change of occupation. This may be true for one in health, but a sick person needs to have his digestion regulated, his blood purified and his nerves invigorated. Paine's celery compound brings the sort of rest the sick body requires through sleep and nourishment.

Just as the great lawyer studies each one of his cases till he knows it on every side and in every possible aspect, so Professor Edward E Phelps, M D., LL. D., of Dartmouth College, the discoverer of Paine's celery compound, had studied the nerves in health and disease, when well nourished and when under-nourished, in men and women and children years before he looked for the remedy. Paine's celery compound was the outcome of his entire professional life. A fitting memorial to a life of hard study and close observation—a remedy that the world could not lose today at any price!

Paine's celery compound calms and equalizes the nervous tissues and induces the body to take on solid flesh. It purifies the blood, as is clearly shown by the rapid clearing of the skin of all evidences of bad humors within. It is an infallible relief for salt rheum, eczema and all blood diseases.

The Hawaiian Islands.

The Chicago & North-Western Railway has issued a booklet with the above title, giving a brief description of these islands, their topography, climate natural resources, railways, schools, etc. It contains a folding map and mentions the various steamship lines plying between the Pacific ports and the islands. Attention is also called to the unparalleled facilities offered by the North-Western Line. the Pioneer Line west and north west of Chicago, for reaching San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland and other western points. The booklet will be sent to any address upon receipt of four cents in stamps by C. Traver or Frank Irish, 507 Smithfield street (Park Building), Pittsburg, or W. B Kniskern, 22 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill.

California in Three Days,

Via Chicago, Union Pacific and North-western Line. The Overland Limited leaves Chicago daily at 6:30 p. m., reaches San Francisco 8:45 the third evening, and Los Angeles 1:20 next afternoon The equipment of this train is new and thoroughly modern, as is that of the Pacific Express, which leaves Chicago daily at 10:30 p m and reaches San Francisco at 9:45 the fourth morning. For rates and other information ask your nearest ticket agent or write: C. Traver or Frank Irish, 507 Smithfield street, (Park Building) Pittsburg, Pa., or W. B Kniskern, 22 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Three Doctors in Consultation. From Benjamin Franklin.

"When you are sick what you like best is to be chosen as a medicine first; what experience tells you is best to be chosen in the second place; what reason, (i. e., theory) says is best to be chosen in the last place. But if you can get Dr. Inclination, Dr Experience and Dr. Reason to hold a consultation together, they will give you the best advice that can be taken."

When you have a bad cold Dr Inclination would recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy because it is pleasant and safe to take. Dr Experience would recommend it because it never fails to effect a speedy and permanent cure. Dr. Reason would recommend it because it is prepared on scientific principles, and acts on nature's plan in relieving the lungs, opening the secretions and restoring the system to a natural and healthy condition. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly, Opera Block, and Rider & Snyder, 12 East Main street.

Wright's Celery Tea regulates the liver and kidneys, cures constipation and sick headache. 25c at all druggists

Free Homes in Western Florida.

There are about 1,000,000 acres of government land in northwest Florida, subject to homestead entry, and about half as much again of railroad lands for sale at very low rates. These lands are on or near the line of the Louisville & Nashville railroad, and R. J. Wemyss, general land commissioner, Pensacola, will be glad to write you about them. If you wish to go down and look at them, the Louisville & Nashville railroad provides the way and the opportunity on the first and third Tuesday of each month, with excursions at only $2 over one fare for round trip tickets. Write C. P. Atmore, general passenger agent. Louisville, Ky, for particulars.

A Common Experience

Scene I.—Mr. Johnson is obliged to give up work, remain in the house and take care of himself on account of a dreadful scrofula sore on his limb.

Scene II.—Mr. Johnson reads a testimonial which tells of scrofulous troubles cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. He resolves to try it, sends for a bottle and begins taking it.

Scene III.—Mr. Johnson has taken six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla His scrofula sore is cured He is feeling stronger, has a good appetite and is able to attend to his work. He writes a testimonial telling of his experience with Hood's Sarsaparilla and recommends it to others.

GOT A SORE THROAT

Don't let it run on—it may prove dangerous. Go to your druggist and ask for

TONSILINE.

Tonsiline cures any mouth or throat affection and does it promptly and thoroughly.

It's the stitch in time. Don't neglect to use it.

25 and 50 cents druggists.

THE TONSILINE CO. CANTON, O.

Notice of Appointment.

Assignment of Edward Shetler.

The undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified as Assignee in trust, for the benefit of the creditors of Edward Shetler, of Perry Township, Stark County, Ohio. All persons indebted to said assignor will make immediate payment, and creditors will present their claims, according to law, duly authenticated, to the undersigned for allowance

Dated this 8th day of October, A. D. 1898

ADAM CULLER, Assignee.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. 25c a bottle.

JOS. HORNE & CO.

Something OF Novelties...

This word Novelty is highly thought of by dry goods men because it is aptly used as a distinguishing quality for all sorts of goods. You have heard us talk of novelty dress goods These are fine, fancy imported woolens and there is no name that suits them better. Then there are novelties in silks, novelties in men and women's neckwear, handkerchief novelties etc. So, taking the ground that you have had a surfeit of dress good talk, we'll tell you of some novelties in other lines.

As you are a woman of taste you have often admired

OSTRICH * BOAS

and just as often thought they were too high priced for your pocket-book. They may have been in your home store, but if you had thought to ask us about them, you'd have found out different. Our buyer when over in Paris bought great quantities of Ostrich Feather Boas, full 50 inches long and embracing combinations of the most beautiful of colors and color shades. There are less prices attached to them than you would think, the range being from

$5.00 to $40 00 each.

Ask About these by Mail.

KID GLOVES.

We have every kind of Kid Gloves that are made, a majority of the makes being exclusive with us. A popular brand of ours is the Staghead—a French kid, four-button or two-clasp—all colors,

Priced at $1.00 a pair.

Your Size is all we want

• VEILINGS •

The new kinds are all on our counters We have a special black veiling, with graduated sizes of chenille dots—

50c a yard, up.

We have a large line of Made Veils, black and colors, with pretty neat borders that were formerly sold for $1.25 and $1.50 each—to close the line, we name the price of

75 Cents each.

Ask us for Samples of Anything you desire.

PITTSBURG, PA.

A Trip to the Holy Land.

BERLIN, Oct. 12.—[By Associated Press]—The emperor and empress of Germany started today on a journey to the Holy Land.

MASSILLON WEEKLY INDEPENDENT twice a week, $1 a year. You get markets by telegraph and the news.

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO, STARK COUNTY, } ss.
N. K. Bowman & Co.
vs.
Ida M. Benner, et. al. } Order of Sale.

By virtue of an alias order of sale issued by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court House, in the City of Canton, on

Saturday, November 12, 1898

the following described real estate, to-wit: Lots numbers, six and seven (6 and 7) in the village of North Lawrence, County of Stark and State of Ohio; said property located on the Canal Fulton road in the village of North Lawrence, Lawrence township.

Appraised at, lot number 6, $1,750.00; lot number 7, at $800.00.

Terms:—Cash.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a m.

JOHN J. ZAISER, Sheriff

JAMES STERLING, Attorney.

Can't be perfect health without pure blood. Burdock Blood Bitters makes pure blood. Tones and invigorates the whole system.

Election Proclamation.

Notice is hereby given to the qualified electors of Stark County, Ohio, that they meet at the usual places of holding elections in their respective Townships, Wards and Precincts, on

Tuesday, November 8th, 1898,

then and there to elect, by ballot, according to the constitution and laws of Ohio, the following State, District and County officers:

One person for Secretary of State.
One person for Supreme Judge.
One person for Clerk of Supreme Court
One person for Food and Dairy Commissioner.
One person for member of Board of Public Works.
One person for member of Congress.
Two persons for Circuit Judges, Fifth Judicial District
One person for Representative.
One person for County Clerk.
One person for County Auditor.
One person for County Commissioner.
One person for Infirmary Director.
One person for County Surveyor.
One person for Coroner.

Given under my hand at the City of Canton, this 5th day of October A D 1898.

JOHN J ZAISER, Sheriff of Stark County, O

WANTED!

We desire a few more live, energetic, wide-awake young men and women to fit themselves for the duties of life by taking one of the practical courses given by our school.

WANTED!

Business men everywhere want our graduates, therefore they experience no difficulty in securing employment. The success or failure of your whole futu e business career depends largely on the school you attend

The Canton Actual Business College

Is the most practical and thoroughly systematic Training School in Ohio Students can enter at any time, as instruction is given individually

For special information and terms, write the

Canton Actual Business College,

Y. M. C. A. Building, - - Canton, Ohio.

TAXES FOR 1898.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS OF STARK COUNTY.

In pursuance of law, I hereby notify the Tax-payers of Stark County that the rates of Taxation for the year 1898, are correctly stated in the following Tables, showing the amount of Tax levied on each dollar of valuation of taxable property, as charged upon the Tax Duplicate of said County, for the year of 1898:

TOWNSHIPS	STATE		COUNTY		ROAD		TOWNSHIP		SCHOOL		SUNDRY SPECIAL		POOR		DEC. RATE		JUNE RATE		TOTAL	
	Mills	10ths	Mills	10ths	Mills	10ths	Mills	10ths	Mills	10ths	Mills	10ths	Mills	10ths	Mills	10ths	Mills	10ths	Mills	10ths
Bethlehem	2	8	2-5	5	6	3-5	1	5	.....	3	5	1	.....	...	.....	3	8	6	7	1	15	7
Canton	2	8	2-5	5	6	3-5	2	.....	.....	3	2	5	.....	4	.....	3	6	1	6	1	14	2
Jackson	2	8	2-5	5	6	3-5	1	9	.....	3	3	5	.....	.....	.....	2	8	1/2	6	1½	14	4
Lake	2	8	2-5	5	6	3-5	1	1	.....	3	4	5	.....	.....	.....	...	8	7½	6	6¼	14	5
Lawrence	2	8	2-5	5	6	3-5	1	8	.....	6	4	1	.....	2	.....	3	7	8	6	8½	15	8
Lexington	2	8	2-5	5	6	3-5	3	.....	.....	3	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	8	9	5	9	14	4
Marlboro	2	8	2-5	5	6	3-5	1	6	.....	6	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	9	6	9	14	3
Nimishillen	2	8	2-5	5	6	3-5	1	2	.....	6	2	8	.....	.....	.....	2-	8	2½	6	½	13	8
Osnaburg	2	8	2-5	5	6	3-5	1	8	.....	4	2	8	.....	.....	.....	3	7	8	6	.....	13	8
Paris	2	8	2-5	5	6	3-5	.....	8	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7	1½	6	3½	13	5
Perry	2	8	2-5	5	6	3-5	2	.....	.....	1	2	4	.....	.....	.....	5	8	8	6	8	13	6
Pike	2	8	2-5	5	6	3-5	1	6	.....	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	8	2	6	6	14	6
Plain	2	8	2-5	5	6	3-5	1	6	.....	3	1	9	.....	.....	.....	3	7	1	5	6	12	6
Sandy	2	8	2-5	5	6	3-5	...	5	.....	6	2	7	1	5	.....	1	7	2	6	7	13	6
Sugarcreek	2	8	2-5	5	6	3-5	1	.....	.....	6	4	3	.....	.....	.....	1	7	9	6	9	14	6
Tuscarawas	2	8	2-5	5	6	3-5	2	1	.....	5	2	1	.....	.....	.....	4	7	8½	6	7½	18	6
Washington	2	8	2-5	5	6	3-5	1	2	.....	4	5	2	.....	.....	.....	1	8	3	7	1	15	4

CORPORATION AND SPECIAL SCHOOL	STATE & COUNTY		ROAD		TOWNSHIP		CORPORATION		SCHOOL		POOR RATE		DEC. RATE		JUNE RATE		TOTAL	
	Mills	10ths	Mills	10ths	Mills	10ths	Mills	10ths	Mills	0ths	Mills	10ths	Mills	10ths	Mills	10ths	Mills	10ths
Alliance	8	5	.....	.....	.....	3	10	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	13	4	13	4	26	8
Beach City	8	5	.....	.....	.....	6	2	.....	10	.....	.....	4	10	7½	10	7½	21	5
Canton	8	5	.....	.....	.....	6	2	.....	12	.....	.....	6	14	6½	14	6½	29	3
Canal Fulton	8	5	.....	.....	.....	6	4	.....	8	.....	.....	3	12	4½	12	4½	24	9
Clinton	8	5	1	8	.....	8	.....	.....	11	5	.....	3	9	1	7	3	16	4
Greentown	8	5	1	1	.....	3	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	9	9	20	1
Hostetter	8	5	.....	8	.....	3	..	.....	1	5	.....	1	5	9	9	1	11	.....
Limaville	8	5	.....	.....	.....	3	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	7	4	7	4	14	8
Louisville	8	5	.....	.....	.....	6	10	.....	5	.....	.....	2	12	1½	12	1½	24	3
Magnolia	8	5	.....	.....	2	1	.....	5	5	.....	5	1	8	3½	8	3½	16	7
Marlboro	8	5	1	6	...	6	.....	.....	4	.....	..	.....	8	1½	6	5½	14	7
Massillon	8	5	.....	.....	.....	2	12	7	7	8	.....	5	14	4½	14	4½	28	9
Minerva	8	5	.....	.....	.....	1	10	1	8	5	.....	1	13	6½	13	6½	27	8
Mt Union, Washington Tp	8	5	.....	.....	.....	3	9	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	12	9	12	9	25	8
Mapleton	8	5	1	8	.....	4	.....	.....	1	8	.....	.....	7	3	5	5	12	8
Navarre	8	5	.....	.....	.....	3	5	.....	6	5	.....	.....	10	3	10	8	20	6
New Berlin	8	5	1	6	.....	3	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	11	1½	9	5½	20	7
New Franklin	8	5	.....	8	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	6	6½	5	8½	12	5
Osnaburg	8	5	.....	.....	.....	4	6	.....	7	.....	.....	3	11	1	11	1	22	2
Uniontown	8	5	1	1	.....	3	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	9	5	8	4	17	9
Waynesburg	8	5	1	8	2	1	3	.....	6	.....	.....	1	10	8½	9	8½	20	7
Wilmot	8	5	.....	.....	.....	6	4	.....	5	5	.....	.....	9	5	9	5	19	.....
West Brookfield	8	5	2	1	.....	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	4	9	3	7	2	16	5

STATE RATE	RATE Mills	RATE 10ths
Ohio University	.....	1 2-5
General Revenue	1	4
State Common School	1	.....
Sinking Fund	.....	3
Total	2	8 2-5

COUNTY RATE	RATE Mills	RATE 10ths
Work House	.....	4
County	1	7
Bridge	1	3
Children's Home	.....	3 1-10
Poor	.....	2
Soldiers' Relief	.....	2½
Indebtedness	1	1
Building	.....	3
Election	.....	1
Total	5	6 3-5

The Treasurer's office will be open between the hours of 8 a. m and 4 p. m. from the 1st day of October to the 20th day of December, 1898 and from the 1st day of April to the 20th day of June, 1899, for the purpose of receiving the taxes charged on the Tax Duplicate for the year 1898.

The law declares that "each person" charged with taxes on the Tax Duplicate in the hands of a County Treasurer may pay the full amount of such taxes on or before the 20th day of December, or one-half thereof on or before the 20th day of December, and the remaining half thereof on or before the 20th day of June next ensuing; but all Road Taxes shall be paid prior to the 20th day of December.

The time being limited by law when the Treasurer and Auditor must make their settlement, and the Treasurer pay over the money to the proper authorities, the taxpayers are hereby notified that the Delinquent List will be made up immediately after the 20th of December, and the taxes collected according to the following Section of the Revised Statutes:

SECTION 1094. "When one-half of the taxes as aforesaid charged against any entry on the Tax Duplicate in the hands of the County Treasurer is not paid before the 20th day of December next after the same has been so charged, or when the remainder of such taxes is not paid on or before the 20th day of June next thereafter, the County Treasurer shall proceed to collect the same by distress or otherwise, together **with the penalty of 5 per cent.** on the amount of taxes so delinquent; and in all cases where such half of any taxes, other than real estate, has not been paid on the 20th of December, the whole amount of taxes, other than on real estate for the current year so charged, shall be due and delinquent, and shall be collected in the manner and with the penalty provided in this Section."

When you ask by letter or postal card for the amount of your taxes, designate your property clearly. State in whose name, in what Township and Section, and Number of Lot. Send Stamp for Answer.

Send money by Certificate of Deposit, Post Office Money Order, Registered Letter or Express. All checks taken at sender's risk.

While every effort will be made to accommodate all parties paying taxes, taxpayers are urgently requested to call early and pay their taxes, and thus save themselves, as well as the Treasurer, a great deal of time and trouble, and prevent the disagreeable rush at the close of the season.

☞ **To insure a prompt answer, all inquiries made by letter regarding taxes should be forwarded prior to December 10th and June 10th.**

T. HARVEY SMITH, Treasurer of Stark County, Ohio.

Treasurer's Office, Canton, Stark County, Ohio, October 1st, 1898.

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